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WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE TREASURY.

THE CALL FOR TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS FIVE-TWENTIES—TWO SEPARATE CALLS TO BE MADE FOR THE BALANCE OF THE BIDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The rumor that Col. Frank E. Howe has been removed from his position as special agent of the Treasury, is unfounded. The Commissioner of Customs, who has the charge and direction of the corps of special agents, states to-night that Col. Howe not only has not been removed, but that he enjoys in an especial manner the confidence of the Treasury Department. There is, however, to be some change in the manner of conducting the special agency service at New-York and throughout the country. The recent general order abolishing all special agency divisions will compel this change. The present force at New-York will be assigned to separate divisions in the city, and each officer of the force will report personally to the Treasury Department instead of to the principal special agent in charge, as under the old system. The Commissioner of Customs believes that this change will greatly add to the efficiency of the service.

DISTRICT FINANCES—CO-OPERATION OF THE TAX-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION.

The propositions entertained by several of the prominent tax-payers of this District, who sympathised with the memorialists in the late investigation to resist the collection of the three per cent. tax for general purposes, levied by Congress, is being generally abandoned. The District Commissioners, in their conferences with all of this class of gentlemen who have approached them have taken pains to show them the embarrassment and folly of such a proceeding, and the advantages that must ensue. These efforts have already had a good effect. On Thursday evening last, at a meeting of the Tax-payers' Association, resolutions were passed promising active and hearty co-operation with the Commissioners in their endeavors to administer the Government honestly and economically. A copy of these resolutions was sent to the Commissioners. They have acknowledged the same in a brief letter, in which they remark that they shall be very happy to recognize the services of the gentlemen of the association on behalf of the objects for which they were tendered. This has produced an excellent effect among the more sensible and practicable members of the association, and will undoubtedly do much to facilitate the work of the Commission. As evidence of this, it is said that Mr. George W. Riggs, one of the prominent memorialists, has already paid his general taxes, at the rate of three per cent., for the ensuing year. If the offers of the Commissioners, which are in good faith, shall end in securing the co-operation of the citizens, as now seems probable, they have little doubt of presenting a favorable balance sheet as to District finances on Dec. 1.

THE DISTRICT AND THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

The indebtedness of the District to the First National Bank of New-York City, already mentioned in these dispatches, has been satisfactorily adjusted. The total amount was $468,000, which, in point of fact, was a legacy from the first six months of the first year of the administration of the late District Government, for which no taxes were levied. Gen. Ketcham arranged this indebtedness in his recent visit to New-York, which was on public, and not on private, business, by paying $118,000 in cash, and adjusting the remainder to fall due during the Fall months, and reducing the interest thereon from ten to seven per cent. per annum. His action was ratified by his colleagues on his return, and notes of the old District officials taken up and new ones given therefor. The bank is satisfied, the Commissioners are satisfied, and the ultimate result in the full payment of the obligations will doubtless be satisfactory to the people of the District. In addition to the payment of $691,000 for salaries, wages, &c., the Commissioners have also paid $236,000 for interest and $494,000 on account of loans and indebtedness secured by collateral. In this way they have released between $600,000 and $700,000 of the assets of the District held as collateral.

On Friday they abolished the offices of physicians and apothecaries to the poor, which entailed an annual expenditure of $20,000 for nobody's particular benefit.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR.

The debt statement for July, in the opinion of the Treasury officials, shows that the Government enters upon the new fiscal year with abundant evidences of increasing prosperity, and that the country has, to a great extent, recovered from the disasters of the September panic. The national finances have seldom, in the first month of any recent fiscal year, warranted so hopeful an outlook as now. A comparison of the debt statement for July, 1873, the first month of the last fiscal year, with the debt statement just published, will show under what different auspices the past and the present fiscal year began. Last year the reduction of the public debt in the month of July was only $370,578; this year, in the month of July, the public debt was reduced $1,272,966, a reduction nearly four times greater. The receipts from internal revenue for last month exceeded the receipts from that source for the corresponding month of the last fiscal year by about $1,000,000. It is expected in the Secretary's office that the Customs receipts for the current fiscal year will be considerably greater than were the receipts from that source for last year. Altogether, the Government officials are very hopeful of the financial results of the present fiscal year, and believe, particularly in the receipts from Customs, that the evidences of the recovery of the country from the panic can be discerned.

THE NEW LOAN—A MALICIOUS SLANDER.

The Secretary of the Treasury on Aug. 1, issued his call for the retirement of $25,000,000 of five-twenty bonds, under the recent arrangement for the negotiation of the remainder of the new five per cent. loan. Directly this call was issued, the story was circulated that the call was not issued for $55,000,000, the amount of actual subscriptions to the new loan, for the reason that the Treasury Department had deceived the public as to the actual amount of subscriptions, which, according to this story, did not exceed $25,000,000. This statement is a malicious invention. The call was limited to $25,000,000 on Aug. 1, for the reason that the experience of the Treasury Department in the previous retirement of the five-twenties has shown that it is impossible for the Treasury to handle the bonds with convenience, and without great danger to the public interests, when calls for large amounts are made at one time. The first call made by Secretary Boutwell was for $100,000,000. The Treasury Department has a certain number of skillful clerks who are experts in handling these bonds. The process is quite a complicated one. Every bond, no matter how small the denomination, must be closely scrutinized. In the case of registered bonds all the processes provided by law for identification of the transfers, and for the prevention of forgery, must be carefully examined. The powers of attorney by which transfers of this class of bonds can be made are examined, and the signatures are in every instance subjected to the most rigid investigation. It often happens that coupons are taken off, when they should have been left on the bonds. Sometimes the bonds are cut in parts by their owners, and the different pieces sent at different times. There is a vast variety of detail about the work of exchanging these bonds, which requires a great deal of time, and which can only be intrusted to skillful men. The Treasury force qualified by experience to perform this responsible work is quite limited, and the Secretary has no authority to increase it. To retire the $100,000,000 of the first call of Gov. Boutwell, this force for weeks was compelled to work night and day. The Treasury Department from that day decided that calls for large amounts at one time should not be made. The action of Secretary Bristow now is in accordance with the precedent of that decision. He was convinced that the Government interests could not be protected by calls of large amounts to be exchanged at one time. His decision in this regard was approved by the persons with whom the loan has been negotiated, and there can be no doubt that such a course was dictated by prudence and wisdom. Within a brief period calls for the remaining amount of five-twenties to be exchanged will be issued at two different times, for the same reasons—convenience and safety.

THE POSTAL-CAR QUESTION.

Information has been received here showing that Mr. Hinckley, in his pending contest with the Government for increased compensation, has endeavored to secure the united action of all the leading railroad managers in the country, and that his attempt to secure the co-operation of the principal Western railroads entirely failed. The Post Office Department is still of the opinion that he has also been unable to secure the co-operation of the Eastern railroads, and that he stands absolutely alone.

THE PLATT LIBEL CASE.

The *Sunday Gazette*, whose local editor was last night arrested at the instance of Representative J. H. Platt, of Virginia, says, to-day, that it is ready to make good its charge. Mr. Platt declares that he intends to give that journal an opportunity so to do.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Since the official business pertaining to the Centennial Exhibition has been transferred from the Department of State to the Department of the Interior, the correspondence has largely increased. All communications to and from foreign Governments go through the Department of State. Recently about 20,000 copies of the revised regulations of the commission have been sent to our Ministers and Consuls for general distribution. These regulations have been printed in four languages—English, French, Spanish, and German. Not quite a month has elapsed since the Secretary of State, in accordance with the joint resolution of Congress, and at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, sent a circular to the different foreign Governments, extending a cordial invitation to take part in the exhibition, and therefore a sufficient time has not passed for responses. Unofficial information, however, shows that much interest in the exhibition is manifested abroad, which insures ample contributions from all parts of the world, including China and Japan, the latter contemplating a special commission. In response to many inquiries, the correspondents have been informed that the transportation, receiving, unpacking, and arranging of the products for exhibition will be at the expense of the exhibitors. The Swedish Society for the Promotion of the Production of Iron has appropriated 25,000 crowns in order to have a fine display of that metal. The society appropriated only 10,000 crowns for the late Vienna Exposition.

BOILER EXPERIMENTS.

The Board of Steam-boat Inspectors expect to resume in September, at Sandy Hook, their experiments as to the causes of boiler explosions, and afterward at Pittsburg. They have ample means, Congress having appropriated $100,000 for this purpose. The results thus far have been satisfactory, many old theories having been shown to be fallacious. It has been proven, by experiment, that thicker iron on the inside than on the outside makes a safe high-pressure boiler. This had for years been a matter of discussion on the Western waters.

DECISIONS ON THE TARIFF.

J. F. Evans, Esq., has been directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare for publication a digest of the decisions of the Treasury Department as to the rates of duties chargeable under existing Tariff laws of the United States. Mr. Evans is attached to the Secretary's Office, and has been selected owing to his peculiar fitness for the performance of the work.

ARMY CLOTHING.

In the Army Appropriation bill, passed at the late session of Congress, it was enacted "that none of the money hereby appropriated shall be used in the purchase of hats, uniform caps, forage caps, uniform coats, uniform jackets, flannel sack coats, and unlined coats, which articles the Quartermaster's Department shall issue from the supply now on hand, known as the old pattern, and none of the articles above enumerated shall be purchased until those now on hand are exhausted." Capt. Henry W. Closson, commanding at Savannah, Ga., in a letter to the Quartermaster General, requests that none of the forage caps of the old pattern be issued to his command, as the men will not consent to wear them, but prefer to purchase others of more respectable appearance from their own private resources.

MR. CRESWELL'S BANK.

The Citizens' National Bank, of Washington—the institution recently removed from Hagerstown, Md.—will open for business on Monday, 3d inst., in the building of the late First National Bank. Ex-Postmaster General Creswell is one of the Directors. Jacob Tome is the President, but as he is also the President of two or three other national banks, he will retire from the Citizens' Bank on the 1st of January next, to be succeeded by Mr. Creswell as President.

THE DISTRICT COMMISSION.

The citizens generally are satisfied with the acts of the District Commissioners, who not only show capacity for business, but act in the interests of justice and economy.

POSTAL CHANGES.

The Post Office changes during the week ending Aug. 1, 1874, are as follows:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed: William Shaw, Grand Lake Stream, Washington County, Me.; James K. P. Friend, East Washington, Sullivan County, N. H.; Henry J. Fields, Tuftonborough, Carroll County, N. H.; Parker P. Boynton, Allston, Middlesex County, Mass.; Sarah E. Williams, East Wallingford, New-Haven County, Conn.

New-York.—Offices Established: Bartow on the Sound, Westchester County. George Worrell, Postmaster; Larchmont, Westchester County, Alfred O. Gardner, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed: Alonzo Persons, Bennington, Wyoming County; Alexander Moore, Blooming Grove, Orange County; William B. Mills, Conesus Centre, Livingston County; John Moats, East Maine, Broome County; Sidney S. Congdon, Hart's Falls, Rensselaer County; Theron M. Waller, Howell's Depot, Orange County; John C. Werner, Naumburg, Lewis County; George Stickles, North Bangor, Franklin County; James Jerry, Risingville, Steuben County.

New-Jersey.—Office Established: Stoutsburg, Somerset County, Wm. A. Simmons, Postmaster.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established: Church Hill, Bucks County, Reuben B. Delp, Postmaster; Lake House, Luzerne, County, James W. Rhoades, Postmaster; Ruggles, Luzerne County, Josiah Ruggles, Postmaster. Postmaster Appointed: John F. Follweiler, Jacksonville, Lehigh County.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

NORTH CONWAY.

STAGING IN THE MOUNTAINS—SCENERY ON THE ROUTE—ELLIS AND SACO VALLEYS—CONWAY VILLAGE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NORTH CONWAY, Wednesday, July 29, 1874.

The Glen House being in the very heart of the White Mountains, those who leave it are compelled, if going eastward, to stage some twenty miles to Conway, from which point the Eastern Railway runs directly to Portsmouth. For those who can endure the fatigues of staging there is no better way of seeing and enjoying the glorious scenery rolled out before one's eyes. But for children and for invalids the best way of going from the East to the Glen House is by rail or boat to Portland, and thence by rail to Gorham, from which mountain outpost a couple of hours staging brings one to the desired spot. For my own part, I took the stage to North Conway, a ride of five hours, and although the jolting for the first seven miles was simply wonderful, I found the trip exceedingly pleasant. Still we may, perhaps, be permitted to question the wisdom of the old-fashioned stage, swinging on its powerful springs, and eternally oscillating even on a smooth road. The experience of other mountain land seems to have been that the seats should be sideways and not fore and aft. This is the style of the Irish jaunting car, and of the Swiss *char-a-banc*, which have been found so adapted to their *locales* that the swarms of tourists who visit those countries have adopted them gladly.

The scenery along the mountain road from the Glen House to North Conway is at first limited to the forest trees and the great wall of the Carter range rising above them. So straight, so even is this mountain mass that one is forced to the conclusion that it is not granite but sandstone, and there are spots where huge battlemented crags stand out from the woods that grow up to the very summit, and seem like those deserted castles of robber Counts which one finds in Europe. These general indications of sandstone which one is too far off to verify, seem to be substantiated by occasional rills of reddish water, revealing the presence of iron. For the whole of the first seven miles this magnificent wall, three thousand feet in height, accompanies the traveler on the left-hand side, while on the right the road hugs first the slope of the Wild Cat Mountain, and then one of the slopes of Mount Washington. Along the latter courses the Ellis River, a tributary of the Saco, but though the road faithfully follows its meanderings, it is never seen until we come to the end of the mountain rampart at Pinkham Notch. Here the valley of the Ellis may be said to truly commence, and to continue until the little river falls into the Saco some five miles beyond. The horses are faithfully watered at the Notch, and there is a rest of some fifteen minutes, during which the bold fair ones who have dared the dangers of the long stage, preen their ruffled plumage, and shake themselves together again. They are greatly cheered by the information, imparted *seriatim* by the gentlemen who have descended from the top of the coach, that the worst is now over, and that the enjoyable part is at hand. For those who are thirsty there is at the house here hard cider of a quality warranted to give heart-burn in three minutes, and for those who are geologically inclined there are specimens of iron ore, brought from a mountain which seems to emerge from behind the slope of Mount Washington. This is called Iron Mountain, but I did not learn that its treasures were worked in any way, although the country around is rich in hard woods adapted for charcoal purposes. There is an abundance of yellow birch, which is the best of all for making charcoal for working iron ore. At the foot of Iron Mountain the inhabitant of the Notch has fields of waving grain, and of flowering potatoes, and the little valley has a pleasant aspect of cheeriness and affluence.

From this point the road is generally descending, but so gradually that the horses do not feel it. Contrary to one's expectations the more we descend the more frequent are the pines, which hitherto have presented themselves but rarely. In this valley of the Ellis there are places where the trees grow together so closely that the light of day is completely hidden and an eternal twilight forever reigns. Here the birds winter. And the driver told us that the inhabitant of Pinkham Notch was out gunning last Winter and came suddenly upon one of these thick patches. The snow falling upon the branches above had made a kind of canopy, and below on the ground there had been a thick growth of ferns. Among these the birds, especially robins, were nestled in thousands. They were too cold and sleepy to fly away, and when he touched them with his finger they sent forth a feeble pipe and hunched up their wings, as if to say, "Don't, please." So he let them be, and went off after his game. Not only are the pines more numerous, but the size of the other trees is increased, and there are noble specimens of white birches, and also of maples, which show themselves now for the first time. There is a rustic bridge over the Ellis, which, fortunately, no one has to cross, for the road runs beside it; but we see the children charging over it impetuously with bare feet, and wonder at them. Nor is our wonder misplaced, for the bridge consists of two stout trunks of pines, between which is fastened a sort of hurdle, and the whole structure, being simply laid down without any anchorage whatever, has a tendency to tip over, which makes the nervous squirm in their seats. The driver's explanation is lucid, however, and is to the effect that the Ellis is not always peaceable as we see it, and sometimes comes down with a fearful rush, so that the people in the neighborhood do not care to pay for a bridge which would be destroyed on an average nine times a year, and are satisfied to lay down the present concern, which can be removed at once whenever there is any likelihood of a freshet.

The valley steadily opens as we roll along, and by the time we get to Jackson, where we change horses, the range of the Mote Mountains begins to show in front of us. At Jackson we make the acquaintance of the Saco, a very picturesque stream, and more especially here where there is a fine fall and a most romantic glen below it. But we are not allowed to get out and examine, the driver having notions of being on time which do not consort with the ideas of staging entertained by the present generation. They believe that if gentlemen wanted to stay an hour or so anywhere along the line to play a game of whist or fight a duel, or any other little matter of that sort, the gentlemanly and obliging driver would at once stop the coach and accommodate them. But Milliken's drivers have two fixed ideas, one to take care of their horses, the other to do the twenty miles in five hours. So we roll along, roll along without stopping, but have plenty of time to admire the Kearsarge range, which has suddenly sprung up on our left hand, and the Mote range, which was in front, but has swung round to the right hand. Looking backward Mount Washington shows most superbly. The further we go the grander and huger seems this monarch of all the eastern mountains. Probably this is owing to the long slope which ascends so gradually from the eastern side, and which is so enormous in length, and so towering in height that the idea of the vastness of Mount Washington itself is fairly forced upon one's senses. The day of our staging was remarkably fine, and the sky was a pure blue, against which the white buildings of the Summit House burned like flame. Beyond, to the right, rose the peaks of Jefferson and Adams, Clay being hidden behind the giant, and still more to the right was the highest peak of the Carter range. One thing also that tended to increase the grand appearance of the distant mountains was the fact that having been steadily descending there was a positive increase in the actual height of over 1,000 feet.

At last we reached the broad valley of the Saco where it forks, one of the loveliest spots that ever a painter studied. Along the centre of this valley the village of North Conway stretches in an idle and desultory fashion for several miles. The intervale stretched before us, a green, smiling plain of the most vivid emerald hue, broken by lines of graceful trees wherever the twin river wandered, and interspersed with clumps that the kindly hand of nature had planted with a park-like effect. These were, for the most part, oaks and elms, but on the fringes of the mountain bases that hemmed in this fair valley were phalanges of dark pines, raising their serried spears as if to forbid entrance to the mysteries of the mountains. Regarded from this standpoint, the mountains of the Mote Range presented a wildly-serrated line of peaks, which were extremely picturesque, and between these and the rivers rose up those frowning, wonderful bluffs of sand-stone, called the Ledges. Nestled in the very centre of the plain is the pretty little depot that connects this region of the White Mountains with the civilization eastward, and close to it is the Kearsarge Hotel, the best in the place, but, oh, how far below the Glen House. Indeed, North Conway is a place of boarding-houses emphatically. They literally abound, and they are infinitely better and much cheaper than the hotels, which truly are not of the highest rank, although their charges are. From our point of observation all these things were visible, but we were still far from them, and to get to them we had to pass the splendid villa of Mr. Bigelow, of Boston, and to traverse that solemn grove of pines to which he has not inaptly given the title of Cathedral Woods.

We arrived late in the evening, and as soon as we had eaten a very unsatisfactory supper at the Kearsarge some of the companions began to make arrangements for the ascent of Mount Kearsarge. This time I begged to be counted out, like the old gentleman at the Glen House, who came to spend a fortnight with some nephews and nieces. The first day they took him up Mount Washington, and he was satisfied though somewhat sore. The next day they trotted him off to Goreham to enjoy the stage ride, and the next day they whirled him off to the Glen Ellis Falls. On the next day when they were making up a party for the ascent of Wild Cat Mountain, including a probable visit to Tuckermann's Ravine, the old gentleman gave up, and said, solemnly, "Boys, these White Mountains are far too bustling for me, and I think to-day of going back to the quiet retirement of Boston." So I escaped Mount Kearsarge, but when a party was formed to visit the Cathedral Rocks at the foot of the Ledges, the Echo Lake, and Diana's Pools, I assented with pleasure. We hired a comfortable carriage and set out after an early breakfast, but were somewhat astonished when we arrived at the first fork of the Saco to find that there was no bridge. The horses dashed into the water as a matter of course, and as the stream came no higher than their knees we did not mind. But the second fork was quite another matter, for here the water reached above the limbs of the horses, up to their chests, and ran into the carriage, not, however, in any alarming quantity. Fortunately the first step was the deepest, and the agony of the ladies diminished instead of increasing. Considering the stream of Summer visitors to this place, it does seem as if the local authorities ought to build a bridge. The excuse that the freshets would carry it away is not sufficient, because it would not be difficult to build a portable one, which would be sufficient at any rate for the deep fork, for this is by no means so broad as the shallow one. Having surmounted this difficulty, we found ourselves in a region of gates, beside each of which stood a little girl ready to open for the trifling consideration of a quarter. Having passed two of these, we were soon bowling along through a fragrant pine wood on our way to the Cathedral Rocks.

The path brought us close to the base of the ledges, and, before examining the granite bowlders at the base, which have been so ecclesiastically named, we paused in wonder at the enormous mass of naked rock that towered above our heads. Nine hundred feet of sheer rock is an enormous thing when one looks up to it, more especially when the contour and outlines suggest to the imagination some huge structure of man's rearing. It is from this cause that the ledges appeal far more to the fancy than does Mount Washington itself, for the one challenges comparison with the things with which we are familiar, and the other is away out of our altitude altogether; and these gigantic masses of stone are made to impress the mind even more by the granite bowlders below, one of which is sixty feet in height, and about the same in width, being nearly a perfect cube. Around this giant lie other bowlders of smaller size, and the whole form a peculiar kind of cavern, into which one can creep with comparative ease. A horrid no-light rather than darkness rules here supreme, but visitors are in the habit of lighting fires in the innermost hall of the cavern, and as the material is pitch pine, and is all around in large quantities, it is not difficult to get up a lurid glare at short notice. There is a queer resemblance in this natural cavern to some of the so-called Druidic cromlechs—notably to the one in the suburbs of Saumur, called the Pont Fouchard. Visitors of a religious turn of mind often come here on Sunday, and have little private services of prayer and praise, and say that they find the surroundings increase their devotional feelings. If this be so, and not the effect of fancy, then, perhaps, a historian might find some clue to the nature of these cromlechs, of which at present only one thing is known, and that is, that they are not Druidic.

To Echo Lake the road runs in a southerly direction from the Cathedral Rocks, through a forest of pines as before, with a secret undergrowth of bracken and *vaccinia*. It is only half a mile distant, and fortunately for our tempers there are no gates. The road is winding, and hides the waters of the lake until we are close upon them. It is shaped something like a bow, the opposite shore laving the base of the tallest of the two ledges. There are pines in a thin line skirting the edge in that direction, and elsewhere the pines stand in close ranks, and hem in the gentle lake. Behind the ledge is a huge peak of the Mote Mountains, and when we began to shout it seemed as if the unseen answerer were posted somewhere between this mountain and the rear of the ledge. And this seemed the more probable, as the echo was a long one, and would repeat long sentences. There is in Germany, at Oberwesel, a famous echo, where, if one asks, "What is the Mayor of Oberwesel," the answer comes back, "Ein esel," which is, being interpreted, "An ass." We tried it here with Havemeyer. We asked the mountain, "What is old Havemeyer?" and we were half in hopes that the elfin oracle would answer back as at Oberwesel, but the mocking reply came floating to us over the calm lake "What is Havemeyer," and then there was, after an interval, a distant echo of the echo, giving back the last syllables, only much shortened like Mayer—Mayor. Again and again we tempted the weird one of the mountains to do us justice, and still the reply came back "Mayer—Mayor." But the last time we tried nature herself gave the answer, for before the second echo could return, a flock of wild geese rose with hissings from the pine wood, and intercepted the elf's reply. With that hiss we were forced to be satisfied. The capitalists of North Conway are much to be blamed for not erecting a small house of refreshment here at the lake, with boats for hire. The scene is excessively lovely, and hardly any one comes here who would not wish to float over the smooth waters and listen to the sounds of a bugle borne back with added sweetness from the wild mountains.

The Pools of Diana are about a mile southward, and consist of hollows in the granite rock worn by a brook in its descent. For those who can jump and climb and walk on dangerous stepping-stones there is much to interest and delight in this spot, which, moreover, affords a lovely view of the Saco Valley. But for ladies it is rather too difficult to be agreeable, and hence they never see the most interesting parts, which lie upward far beyond the limits of the carriage-way. The charges for the conveyance are singularly reasonable—so much as to excite the surprise of every visitor.

GAR.

OUR INLAND SEAS.

GLIMPSES OF SCENERY AND COMMERCE.

SAUT STE. MARY—THE GATEWAY TO LAKE SUPERIOR—A UNIQUE VILLAGE—THE INDIANS—FISHING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAUT STE. MARIE, Mich., July, 1874.

Both the orthography and the pronunciation of the full name, for which "The Saut" is the common abbreviation, are somewhat fluctuating, which may be well enough in view of the nature of thing which the name signifies. Sometimes it is written consistently in French, Saut Ste. Marie, and again, and more commonly, Saut St. Mary. The pronunciation is equally variable. Generally it is simply "The Saut," giving the latter word of the name its correct French pronunciation. Sometimes the "Saint Mary's" is added, pronounced as English, which, in rapid utterance, is scarcely distinguishable from the possessive of the familiar double name Susan Mary's.

Precisely as to what The Saut means, there is likewise a little vagueness. It means the fall, or rather the rapids of the river, of course, but on particularly inquiring for the name of the village on the American side of the river, I was told it was The Saut; then asking for the name of the other village half a mile or more distant, on the Canadian shore, I was informed that it was The Saut also. Which one of the three things is intended by this very accommodating name, I conclude depends wholly on the intention of the speaker, and must be a matter of inference with the hearer. Had the location of the village been chosen by a landscape gardener, a happier arrangement of surroundings could hardly have been devised with respect to making a good first impression on the approaching traveler. Our first view was a distant one, with a charming sheet of water as a foreground—in the artistic sense—a number of green islets, suggestive of such delightful sailing and rowing, with charming resting places in the shade of the cozy clumps of shrubbery, while the main shores were adorned by groves of elms, with a grace of drooping branches worthy of New-England.

As we steamed across this little lake, a Chippewa girl in a little sail-boat, which she managed with the skill of Alfarata, shot almost saucily across our bow.

THE GATEWAY TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

Lake Superior lies at an elevation of about twenty feet above Lake Huron, and nearly the whole of the descent is made within the space of a mile. The bed of the river here is quite broad, and seemingly filled with bowlders of a large size, over which the water dashes with great violence, constantly tossing high into the air vast volumes of white spray, reminding you vividly of the rapids of the Niagara River, just above the great cataract. This is the Saut proper of the St. Mary's River, and forms the natural limit of navigation from the lower lakes. In the olden time, when the only valuable article of commerce obtained on the shores of Lake Superior was fur, the Hudson Bay Company and the American Fur Company were obliged to make a portage here of their birch bark navies and of their bulky freight.

Mr. Whiting, the general agent of the steam-boat company, who accompanied us from Detroit, explained to me how, by means of wooden tram-ways and horse power, he had transferred sloops of large size to the waters of Lake Superior more than twenty years ago.

ST. MARY'S SHIP-CANAL.

In 1855, a ship-canal of more than a mile in length was constructed at a cost of about a million dollars. It is over a hundred feet wide, and deep enough to allow vessels drawing twelve feet of water to pass. Its walls are of the most massive proportions, and twenty-five feet high. By means of two locks, each 350 feet long, and of 8 and 10 feet lift, respectively, vessels of large size are able to pass round the Saut. This great work is said to have been completed within two years—the time specified in the contract. The lime-stone for the walls was brought from near Malden, Canada, and from Marblehead, near the western end of Lake Erie, and the transportation employed a fleet of sailing-vessels, while during much of the time over 1,500 men were engaged upon the work. The State of Michigan collects three and a half cents per ton on each vessel passing through the canal. The total amount of this toll has gradually risen from less than $5,000 for the first year after the completion of the canal, in 1855, to nearly $45,000 for the year 1873, thus giving an index to the growth of the commerce of Lake Superior. It must be remembered, however, that the opening of lines of railway to Marquette and L'Ance, on the south shore of Lake Superior, has of late somewhat diminished the amount of water transportation. Valuable as is the possession of this gateway of Lake Superior to the United States in time of peace, its importance in case of war with Great Britain would be still greater.

THE NEW SHIP-CANAL.

Three years ago the United States Government began a new and larger canal close beside the old one, in order to meet the growing demands of commerce. The greater part of the excavation is already done, and we had a fine opportunity of geologizing in the cut of about twenty feet deep which has been made in the red sand-stone, called by the Michigan geologists "Lake Superior sand-stone," and generally supposed to be the equivalent of the "Potsdam sand-stone" of the New-York geologists, although the absence of fossils leaves the question somewhat in doubt. This canal is to overcome the fall by a single lock of eighteen feet lift, and will afford room for vessels drawing eighteen feet of water. Its length will be a mile and a quarter.

A UNIQUE VILLAGE.

The little village on the American side of the river is situated at the foot of the Saut, and contains about twelve hundred inhabitants, and while our steamer was detained by the passage through the locks we had an opportunity of exploring it pretty thoroughly. The dingy and antiquated appearance of the little wooden houses is in striking contrast with the beauty of the situation, the green grassy fields, the fringe of fine elms, the flashing spray of the rapids, and the sunny lake below. Its inhabitants are as unique as their houses—swarthy Chippewas, scarcely less swarthy half-breeds, a few Yankees, an occasional Celt, and still more rarely a Scandinavian stranded here on his way to the mining regions above. This insignificant village is not without a history, for it was an Indian town when the Puritans landed at Plymouth in 1620. In 1641 Charles Raymbault and Isaac Jogues, two Jesuit missionaries, following in the trail of the adventurous trapper, came from Pentanguishene Bay in birch-bark canoes to the Saut, where they found a village of two thousand Indians. Here they first heard of the great lake beyond, and of the ferocious Sioux who lived to the far West, and were the dreaded enemies of the Chippewas. A few years later, namely, in 1668, a permanent mission was established by Claude Dablon and Jacques Marquette. The unparalleled daring of the French trappers who pursued the fur-bearing animals to these remote wilds, and the wonderful religious zeal of the Jesuit fathers who accompanied them, braving indescribable hardships and dangers in pursuit of the wild Indians, form a romantic chapter in the unwritten history of the North-west. Courage, intelligence, ecclesiastical and national ambition were combined in large measure in these early explorers. On this very spot more than two hundred years ago, namely, in 1671, a grand council was convened, and amid imposing religious ceremonies, formal possession of all the region was taken for the French crown, and the territory thus occupied was called "La Nouvelle France." The rapidity and thoroughness with which a minuteness of information truly astonishing was acquired and published, is indicated by the fact that, so early as 1672, a book was printed entitled *Relations de ce qui s'est passé de plus remarquable aux missions des pères de la Compagnie de Jésus en la Nouvelle France.* This volume contains a very creditable map of Lake Superior, and also mentions the existence of native copper on its shores as having been known since 1659 and 1660. Charlevoix, in his *Histoire de la Nouvelle France*, published in Paris in 1744, also mentions copper as being obtained from Lake Superior, and manufactured into chandeliers, crosses, and censers at Saut Ste. Marie. The early efforts of the French to preoccupy this region, and to exclude the British from obtaining a footing, and the long series of bloody struggles which followed, are matters of more familiar history.

Our own possession of this spot dates only from 1820, when Gen. Lewis Cass, Indian Agent for the North-western Indians, made an expedition along the southern shores of Lake Superior, and on his arrival at the Saut found about two thousand natives and French residents. Seeing the British flag flying at the head of the rapids, he tore it down with his own hands and ran up the Stars and Stripes in its place. An angry commotion followed, from which the General at last escaped without bodily harm. Soon after he concluded a treaty for the purchase of a tract extending three or four miles along the river. Two years later it was occupied as a military district, and a stockade was erected at the lower end of the village where Fort Brady, as we saw it, now stands. Here we saw a park of artillery, the officers' quarters, barracks, hospital, and beautiful grounds overlooking the approach to the Saut.

THE CHIPPEWAS AT HOME.

Our interest in the history of the place under the old French *regime*, and that of the British which succeeded it, vanished quickly at the sight of an Indian wigwam as a score of travelers were hastily asking everybody they met, "Where are the Indians?" "Where are the wigwams?" "Do you know where Old Nokomis lives?" A dozen birch-bark wigwams, of the hemisphere pattern, and a few shanties of Celtic type, accommodate about all the pure Chippewa blood that still flows about this historic spot. These habitations were promiscuously huddled together as close to the water's edge as possible. We invaded this quiet home of the savage with all the eager ruthlessness of the civilized ethnologist. A swarm of Indian children, full of life and fun, and a host of Indian dogs, too sleepy and lazy to bark at the intruders, constituted the visible portion of the population. Where could the old folks be? Master Louis, who was better read in Indian lore than some of the older heads, remembered that, as Indians never knock at white people's doors, they could not reasonably expect us to do so when we return the visit. This recollection was the more opportune as we found it impossible to knock, if we would, inasmuch as the doors consisted usually of an old piece of carpet or some superannuated article of apparel, hung over a hole in the side of the wigwam. Miss Daisy, with a woman's tact, was quick to discover that the presentation of a nickel coin at once eclipsed all symptoms of rising indignation which might be provoked by our rudely drawing aside the curtain which revealed the penetralia of Indian domestic life. We simply called at the door, without further intrusion. We could not well enter, even had we been invited, without doing so in a very humble attitude, and, moreover, we were met on the threshold by a very inhospitable odor, which instantly overcame all our ethnological curiosity, and we were content to retreat to the conventional restraints of civilized life. We were struck with the great age of some of these Indians, while many of the younger men and women looked as if they might get through their century very comfortably.

FISHING IN THE RAPIDS.

The sole occupation of the men is trapping and fishing, chiefly the latter. Very wisely, in their original treaty they reserved the exclusive privilege of taking fish at the Saut. Their mode of fishing was very novel and exciting, and we had a fine opportunity of witnessing it. A number of canoes may be seen thus engaged every day from morning till night, dancing like floating leaves among the wildest breakers of the rapids. The boats are all made of birch bark. Two Indians make a boat's crew, one at the bow, the other at the stern. Each is furnished with a long slender pole with which they propel their craft, dexterously turning the pole end over end as they lift it from the water and set it ahead. By this means they push their boat out into the rapids, and then you see it creeping slowly and steadily up amid the rushing, plunging breakers, and you wonder how it can be kept so steady. The Indian at the bow, who is always on his feet, presently lays aside his pole and takes up a dip net with a long handle. The boat moves up stream more slowly, the net is cast, the boat drops back a length like an arrow, stops, another length, and the net is slowly lifted, swung backward over the middle of the canoe, inverted with a dexterous twitch of the handle, and you see a gleam of silver, as a white fish falls from the net. So clear and so shallow is the water that the fisherman never casts his net till he sees his game. The fish finds it slow work swimming up such a stream; his captor selects his favorite, drops the net just above him, at the same moment the man at the stern allows the boat to slide backward till the fish is inclosed, when he is suddenly scooped up. We who had been, for many days, breakfasting and dining on Buffalo beef—I mean beef bought in the City of Buffalo—rejoiced greatly when we saw a number of these boats turn shoreward at sight of our steamer, and basket after basket of the cool, dripping silver transferred to the ice-box of Steward Dwyer. Shooting the rapids in a birch canoe, with an Indian pilot, is an exciting sport which can be enjoyed nowhere else in equal perfection. We voted to postpone it as a delightful anticipation until our next visit to the Saut.

ACROSS THE RIVER.

On the opposite side of the river stands a village half as populous, perhaps, as the American village. This is an old port of the Hudson Bay Company. Quite a number of Indians live on the Canadian side. For a few miles northward the country is sparsely settled; then begins the endless wilderness which sweeps away to the Arctic Circle. The trapper has shown us its rare wealth in elegant and costly furs, but what mineral treasure it holds in its secret keeping has never yet been even guessed.

THE SAUT AS A PLACE OF SUMMER RESORT.

The Saut cannot fail, I think, to become, perhaps very soon, a favorite Summer resort. It possesses many very peculiar attractions. As a military post its importance must continue as long as the red cross floats on the opposite side of the river. Its commercial importance must grow with the development of the mineral wealth of the shores and islands of Lake Superior, and that is clearly a matter of the near future. Its early connection with Mackinaw and Marquette by railway, and its prospective position as the terminus of a road, already chartered by the Canadian Government, extending to Toronto and Montreal, can hardly fail to give it an infusion of new life.

The Saut is the point from which excursions to the north or south shores of Lake Superior, either by steamer or sailing vessel, most naturally start, while the rapids, the beautiful lake below, and the river still further down, constitute every possible attraction for oar and sail which could be desired. The fine and abundant fish of the river, and the brook trout with which the little streams of the neighborhood abound, add no little to the attractions of the place. Cozy nooks on shore, and still cozier nooks on rocky islands, are waiting for the building of Summer residences, from the flaunting and populous hotel to the quiet little love of a cottage. And no slight charm lies in the fact that this is a sort of romantic border land, full of half-forgotten legends, where different streams of history have encountered, where different civilizations, religions, and races have met to mingle or to repel.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT—ARRIVALS AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 2.—President Grant will leave here on Thursday morning for Bordentown, N. J., where he will be the guest of Hon. John Hill, whose extensive factories he will visit.

Twenty-five hundred people arrived here yesterday. All the hotels are filled. Hops were given last evening in the Ocean, West End, Mansion, United States, and Lauch's Hotels.

The Old Guard, numbering 150 members, under the command of Major McLean, will arrive here on Thursday next, and proceed to Pleasure Bay, where they will enjoy their annual clam-bake. They will be accompanied by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DR. KENEALY AND THE BENCHERS OF GRAY'S INN—THE BASE-BALL PLAYERS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The London *Observer* reports that the Benchers of Gray's Inn held another conference yesterday, to consider the case of Dr. Kenealy upon the issues arising out of the late Tichborne trial, and for articles published in the *Englishman*. It was decided to deprive Dr. Kenealy of his benchership, and to hereafter consider the question of expelling him from the Bar if the publications in the *Englishman* are continued.

The American base-ball clubs arrived in London yesterday. They are to take part in a game of cricket to-morrow at Lord's against one of the famous English clubs.

STEAMER ARRIVAL.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 3.—Inman steamer City of Chester, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York, July 25, for Liverpool, arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning.

FRANCE.

SEARCHING THE HOUSES OF BONAPARTISTS.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The Police are again searching the houses of prominent Bonapartists, and seizing documents.

SPAIN.

THE COAST NOT TO BE WATCHED—RECOGNITION PROBABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 3—5:30 A. M.—The *Standard* says the report that England, Germany, and Italy have agreed to watch the Spanish coast is denied.

Germany has not proposed intervention to Austria, but the latter is ready to join the other powers in an acknowledgement of the Spanish Republic.

GERMANY.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S HEALTH.

KISSINGEN, Aug. 2.—Prince Bismarck, whose health has greatly improved, will leave Kissingen in a fortnight.

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

THE SPANISH DELEGATES TO TAKE NO PART IN THE DELIBERATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Advices from Brussels report that the Spanish delegates to the International Congress have been instructed from Madrid not to participate in the deliberations, because the Government is yet unrecognized by the European powers.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The barn of S. R. Smith & Co., coal dealers, on East street, New-Haven, Conn., was set on fire yesterday morning at 1 o'clock, and was wholly consumed. Ten horses were saved. The loss is $1,500. Half an hour after the barn was fired the incendiaries fired the spar-shop of H. H. Hanscomb, corner of Ferry and River streets. The building is a total loss, with its contents. Loss $2,000.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a large frame dwelling, owned by Alvin Salisbury, near Hamburg, Erie County, N. Y., together with valuable furniture and $1,000 in greenbacks, was destroyed by fire. The family had barely time to make their escape. It was the work of an incendiary.

A square of small houses, bounded by Music, Morales, Spain, and Urquhart streets, in New-Orleans, was burned yesterday. Loss about $15,000; insurance $8,000.

Three barns with their contents, hay and grain, near West Seneca, N. Y., were destroyed by an incendiary on Saturday.

A straw bed caught fire yesterday on the top floor of No. 613 Greenwich street, causing a damage to furniture of $25 before it was extinguished.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Peter Garrety, aged seven years, was drowned in Roaring Brook, near the rolling-mills, Scranton, Penn., yesterday.

Elisha Austin, aged fourteen years, was drowned on Saturday while bathing in Long Pond, at Providence, R. I.

Joseph Stewart, a brakeman, living in Hartford, Conn, was knocked off a train yesterday by a bridge at West Haven, and his body shockingly mangled.

James Maguire, a switchman on the Old Old Colony Railroad, fell off a train near the Dover Street Bridge, Boston, yesterday, was run over and instantly killed.

A Baltimore dispatch says John Hughes, a coal-trimmer, fell into the hold of the schooner Henry Norwall, at Locust Point, on Saturday, and died in a few hours from the injuries received.

Reed Thompson, supposed to hail from Litchfield, Conn., committed suicide on Saturday in St. Joseph, Mo., shooting himself through the head. He left letters to his mother and brother, saying he was out of money and tired of life.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to sell gold during the present month as follows: $1,500,000 on the first and third Thursdays and $1,000,000 on the second and fourth Thursdays each, making in all $5,000,000.

THE COMING SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSEMBLY AT FAIRPOINT.

FAIRPOINT, Chautauqua Lake, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The great Sunday-school Assembly will open on Tuesday evening. The grounds are nearly ready. The heavy rains on Friday and Saturday delayed operations somewhat; but an extra force of laborers will be put on to-morrow. The Park of Palestine is finished. It is 300 feet long, and about 125 feet wide, representing, in a little, a section of the Holy Land, of 60 by 150 miles. Dr. Wythe, of Treadville, has had charge of this part of the work. The Sunday-school and Biblical Museum was erected yesterday. It is in charge of H. H. Otis, of Buffalo, and John Middleton, of New-York. The inauguration services will take place on Wednesday morning, when Dr. Vincent, Mrs. Jennie F. Willing, and Bishop Janes will speak. John B. Gough will lecture on Friday on "The Foes We Fight." T. De Witt Talmage, of Brooklyn, will preach Wednesday, Aug. 12. Sermons were preached to-day by Dr. Vincent, of New York; Dr. Perrine, of Michigan, and Dr. Whitney, of New-Jersey. A Sunday-school session was held in the large Tabernacle, under the direction of Lewis Miller, Esq.

BUFFALO PARK RACES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The remainder of the horses entered for the races, commencing Tuesday next, at Buffalo Park, arrived this morning, making the list complete. Goldsmith Maid and Fullerton also came in this morning, and stabled at the track. It is believed the Directors, in response to a universal desire, will arrange an independent purse for Goldsmith Maid and Fullerton to trot for toward the close of the week. Crowds visited the track this morning and afternoon to see the horses exercised. Owners, drivers, and knowing ones generally say everything indicates the most entertaining races ever held on any track.

THE ARKANSAS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 2.—The Constitutional Convention yesterday adopted the franchise article of the new Constitution. It provides that every male citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen, twenty-one years of age, and who has been a resident of the State twelve months, of the county six months, and of the precinct one month, shall be a qualified elector.

REV. DR. DEEMS' CHURCH.

THE CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.

THE STRANGERS' SUNDAY HOME—ITS PASTOR AND EARLY MEMBERS—THE CHURCH PRESENTED BY VANDERBILT—FULL LIST OF OFFICERS—SKETCH OF THE PASTOR.

There is something striking enough in the title "Church of the Strangers" to forgive a slight digression into a field, at first sight, alien to the subject in hand. The religions of the ancient world had no place for the stranger. Himself and his gods, his institutions and his laws, were alike secretly hated or openly despised. It is true that under the enlightened heathenism of Greece and Rome, "the strange gods" were assigned a minor place in the Pantheon of the nation. But among the older religions and back into the gloomy recesses of that darkened period when the intellect of man was too narrow and circumscribed to admit of toleration, the case was different. The strange gods were alternately the subject of fear and derision; the strange religion was an abomination to be rooted out by the sword. Even the "chosen people" shared this belief, and in the invasion and conquest of the Promised Land carried out its precepts with terrible exactitude. With the advent of Christianity this barbarous treatment of the stranger's religion was manifestly weakened. The Great Teacher of Galilee had no place in his message for a repetition of the mandates a sterner age had rendered necessary. The sublime doctrine of the brotherhood of man took the place of the Jewish ritual, and the cults, which relied for propagation on the power of the sword, gradually but surely gave way to the spirit of toleration which is the crowning glory of the modern church. The nineteenth century has probably witnessed the expiring efforts of that religious animosity which has so long cursed Christianity, and which is so foreign to the spirit and teachings of its founder. Forms of belief, which a half century ago were deemed irreconcilable, are to-day seen approaching each other in a spirit of mutual respect, if not of affection. In the great cities of the world, the professors of any Christian creed are welcomed in any and all of the various forms in which the primary truths of the Christian faith are taught and practiced. It has been reserved for New-York, however, to set an example in this respect, which other cities will not be slow to follow. A church built by strangers, the property and organization of strangers, and maintained in the interest of strangers, professing the fundamental truths of Christianity, unfettered by the restrictions of sects and denominations, and yet strictly orthodox in its teachings, such a church is an ornament of which the religious element of New-York can well be proud. Thirty years ago a congregation, composed of Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Methodists, Dutch Reformed, and Lutherans, would have been thought the dream of some half-mad millenialist.

The Church of the Strangers, the subject of the present sketch, is of recent growth, so recent as to be almost a missionary work in comparison with the more ancient organizations that surround it. But though young in years it is old in good works, as well as extended in membership and influence. Its planting dates from a sermon preached by the present Pastor on the 22d of July, 1866. Sixteen persons, including the preacher and several members of his family, were present. The room was a small chapel of the University. At first it was his intention to end this short course of sermons by the close of August following. The expenses were paid by a collection taken up on each Sabbath. At the close of the appointed period—for the Pastor had announced that the fourth sermon of the series would be the last—he was induced by the rapidly increasing number of his audience to continue preaching, though without stipulation that it would be permanent. His confidence was duly rewarded. By the 1st of September, the chapel had become filled by worshipers of all creeds and denominations. In October of the same year, an Executive Committee, consisting of Chas. L. Nelson, R. C. Gardner, B. B. Lewis, S. T. Taylor, Dr. Seat, J. M. Roberts, F. M. Garrett, R. C. Daniel, and J. L. Gains, was appointed. The organization was styled "The Strangers Sunday Home," and a Sunday-school opened in connection with it, of which Mr. R. C. Daniel was the first Superintendent. At the opening of the year following, 1867, it seemed for a time as though the rising young mission would be compelled to close its doors. A call to the Presidency of a college had been tendered the Pastor, and as their means were not the most ample, many looked forward to his departure, and the consequent disruption of the organization. But it was destined to result otherwise. The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, united in advising him to remain, a request in accordance with his own wishes, and to which he gladly assented. A larger auditorium was shortly afterward supplied by the action of the late Dr. Francis Hawks' congregation, who were about to move to their new church edifice. Accordingly, after the necessary preliminaries, the large chapel of the University was thrown open to the members of the Strangers' Home. Services were celebrated in this hall for the first time on the first Sunday in May, 1867. The church organization, which was completed on the 5th of January, 1868, based its faith on the Apostles' creed and invited the aid of all professing Christians, or those desirous of becoming such. Of the thirty-two original members, three—Mrs. Backett, Miss Backett, and Mrs. Mary Day—were from England; one—Mr. Eugene Thumm—from Prussia; eight—Prof. Chas. S. Stone, Mrs. Helen Stone, Miss Cecile Sturtevant, Miss Catharine De Witt, Mrs. Frerish, Mrs. Mary V. Horn, Mrs. Annie McDonald, and Mr. Samuel T. Taylor—from New-York; seven—Mrs. Mary Brown, Miss Anna D. Deems, Dr. F. M. Deems, Miss Minnie Deems, Mr. Edward M. Deems, Mr. William J. Woodward, and Mrs. Sarah K. Woodward—from North Carolina; two—Mrs. Mary F. Gillespie and Mrs. Anna L. Lloyd—from South Carolina; one—Miss Cordelia Gillespie—from Tennessee; two, Mr. Wm. S. Harper and Mrs. Lydia A. Massey—from Alabama; one—Mr. N. J. W. Le Cato—from Virginia; four—Col. B. B. Lewis, Mrs. Julia Lewis, Charles L. Nelson, and Mrs. Henrietta S. Nelson—from Georgia; one—Mr. John McNair—from Louisiana; one—Mr. John C. Vaughn—from Florida; and one, Rev. James Young, from Mississippi. It will thus be seen that a majority of the early congregations, including the Pastor, was from the South. It was not long, however, before all this was changed. Young business men and their assistants, strangers in the City, and others of Northern birth and lineage were rapidly added to the society until the new comers outnumbered the original members by two to one. In the same year thirty new converts were admitted, and in 1869 over fifty. These numbers, it must be remembered, hardly represent the real size of the congregation, which invariably comprised many newly arrived in town or strangers unused to frequenting any place of worship. All denominations were represented, and the Apostles' Creed adopted as a declaration of faith, from the fact that almost all the Christian Churches, including the Greek and Roman Catholic, agree upon its authenticity and binding force. On the 27th of September, 1869, a Board of Trustees was chosen, and at the same time an Advisory Council of Seven. The duties of this latter body are to consult with the Pastor, and exercise a supervision over the acts of the congregation. A majority of their votes are required for the expulsion of a member, or in other words, they act as a check on the proceedings of the society. In the year 1870 a proposal was made by certain of the members for the purchase of the old Mercer Street Presbyterian Church, which was then in the market at a price considerably below its real value. Fifty thousand dollars was asked by the owners, but where to raise that sum was another question. At this juncture, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt stepped in without solicitation, bought and paid for the desired edifice, and then presented it a free gift to the Pastor and Church of the Strangers. It was a generous act, and one which the religious public are not likely to soon forget. Mr. James Lorimer Graham, a devoted friend of Dr. Deems, is said to have been very efficient in securing the transfer of the property to Dr. Deems.

As soon as the newly-purchased structure had been formally made over to them, extensive repairs and a general refitting were instituted by the Pastor. The opening services, which lasted from the 2d to the 9th of September, took the character of a general thanksgiving, not only on the part of the congregation itself, but on that of all the orthodox churches of the City. A hymn written for the occasion by Miss Phœbe Cary, and another by Mr. M. A. Kidder, were sung at the first day's services. On this occasion Rev. Dr. Holdrich, of the American Bible Society, led in prayer, and Rev. Dr. Moran, of North Carolina, preached the sermon. In the afternoon the holy communion was administered by the Pastor, assisted by Drs. Skinner, Prentiss, Booth, Koenig, and others. Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, preached the evening sermon, and the services were closed by an address from Rev. Dr. Hutton, of the Dutch Reformed Church. On the Monday, Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday following, sermons and addresses were delivered by a number of prominent clergymen and others, including Rev. Dr. Armitage, of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church; Rev. Dr. Crooks, of the *Methodist;* Rev. Mr. Koenig, Pastor of another Church of the Strangers in Pesth, Hungary; Rev. Thomas C. De Witt, of the Reformed Dutch Church, since deceased; Rev. Geo. J. Mingins, Superintendent of City Missions; Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New-Haven, and Hon. William E. Dodge. Letters of congratulation were received from Dr. McCosh, Bishop Cummins, Rev. R. S. Storrs, of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. Montgomery, of the Church of the Incarnation, several of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and others. The progress of the church from that day to this can only be compared to the rapidity and permanency of its previous growth. In the years 1871-72-73, over 300 members have been added to the society, while its attendant Mission of "The Sisters of the Stranger" has accomplished in the care of the homeless and friendless, an amount of eleemosynary work which few organizations of larger means have equaled. Altogether the Church and the Mission have been prospered in the few years of their existence beyond any other similar bodies in the history of the City. There is also a body of young men in connection with the church, called "The Fraternals," who do good work and sustain the "Free Dormitory for Women," in Amity street, one of our most popular charities.

Prof. George W. Clarke, LL. D., is Chairman of the Advisory Council; Jacob R. Reed, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Trustees; Col. R. H. Johnson, Chairman of the Board of Finance, of which T. E. F. Randolph is Clerk; J. Sherwood, Esq., Treasurer; W. H. C. Price Superintendent of the Sunday-school, and Dr. Frank M. Deems, son of the Pastor, President of the Fraternals.

REV. CHARLES F. DEEMES, D. D.

Charles F. Deems was born in the City of Baltimore, Md., on the 4th of December, 1820. His parents were Methodists by belief, his father living and dying a preacher of that denomination. To these good people the correct education of their son was a constant source of the most unfailing care. They spared neither time nor pains in developing and bringing to perfection those qualities of mind and person of which, even as a boy, the future clergyman gave promise. At the early age of fifteen he entered the Freshman Class of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. Through the trying ordeal of a university education he passed with credit, achieving a high position among the leading members of his class. He graduated in 1839. Soon after receiving his degree, he was assigned to the North Carolina agency of the American Bible Society. At the age of twenty-one he was called by the Faculty of the State University to fill the Chair of Logic and Rhetoric in that institution. Within five years he was transferred to the Professorship of Natural Science in Randolph Macon College, Virginia. In 1846, he was chosen a member of the delegation which represented the North Carolina Conference in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, held in the City of St. Louis in 1847. So long as he remained in South Carolina, he was re-elected to a seat in the Supreme Council of the Southern Church, and once since his removal to New-York, when many votes were given him for Bishop. In 1850 he was chosen President of Greensboro Female College, in his native State. For five years he presided over this important training school, and so increased its hitherto limited sphere of usefulness as to elicit the warmest encomiums from the friends of education throughout the South. In the second year of his Presidency the degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Randolph Macon College. In 1854 he was stationed in the North Carolina Conference, and assigned to regular pastoral work within its borders. For the two years, 1854-56, he officiated at Goldsboro; and during the term 1856-58 in the Front Street Church, Wilmington. In the last-named year the clergy of the Wilmington and Newburg Districts selected him for Presiding Elder, a position which he filled until 1865. His unfailing accuracy on all points of church law, added to his parliamentary and administrative abilities, combined to make his incumbency of this office long remembered among his brother Pastors. In 1860 he visited Europe, and passed several years in England and upon the Continent. During the last month of 1865 he returned to New-York, and was connected for a short time with the religious press. Here his taste for authorship, always exceptional, received fresh impetus. It was while thus employed that he preached his first sermon in New York, in the chapel of the University. This was done at the request of a few friends and without the slightest expectation of the extraordinary results which followed. Crowds flocked to hear him, and before many weeks it was found necessary to either abandon the services or secure a larger place of worship. The latter course was taken—the chapel previously occupied by Rev. Dr. Hawks' congregation was leased by himself and friends, and the services transferred thither. The result was what might have been expected. His new pulpit had hardly been occupied before it was surrounded by the same eager throng of worshipers. By this time the purchase and subsequent gift of the present church edifice, detailed elsewhere, had been completed and his career in his present pastorate actively begun. Of the success which has greeted it it is unnecessary to speak here.

As an orator he has achieved a fame vouchsafed to few. An extensive and acute observer of men and things, his sermons abound in that knowledge of the world which comes of contact with it, and not hearsay. No attentive listener can follow the thread of his discourse without noting this. He speaks in all his public and private discourses "for people now on earth," not for sentimentalists, whose idea of religion is as complete a withdrawal as possible from the world they live in. His illustrations are fresh and vigorous, and his arguments conclusive. Without that overbrilliant and somewhat dangerous proficiency in extempore oratory, which has too often been the bane of orators by [illegible] from all control, he possesses a ready flow of language and an aptitude for clothing his ideas in a becoming dress. In that department of eloquence which its ancient master deemed the great essential, viz., action, he excels in an unusual degree. His voice, gesture, and carriage in the pulpit are impressive without being sensational. A worker in the most exacting sense, he is in his study and outside of it an incarnation of unflagging industry. Nothing but the most rigid economy of minutes could carry him successfully through the amount of mental and physical toil which he daily undergoes. A man with a less enduring constitution would be prostrated by the demands upon his strength and patience which each day and each hour brings. How he manages to dispose of these daily accumulations, and never neglect his pastoral and editorial work proper, is a secret. But that he does it there can be no doubt, when the proofs themselves are before the public in such number and magnitude.

The published works of Dr. Deems, to which he is constantly making new additions, include a variety of subjects. Of the fifteen or more strictly religious volumes of which he is the author, the *Home Altar* and *What Now?* are the favorites among his younger admirers, while the more solid *Annals of the Methodist Church South* is preferred by his professional brethren and those interested in ecclesiastical history. This work, for labor and research, may justly challenge comparison among its class. One of the highest authorities has long ago pronounced it a monument of labor and industry. His published lectures, including "The True Basis of Manhood," delivered at Hampton Sydney College, Virginia, and his effort, entitled "Husbands and Wives," delivered in this City, have also attained a large circulation. Of a weekly compendium of his sermons, published by Little, Rennie & Co., of this City, the *Southern Quarterly Review* says: "The thought is original; the style chaste, elegant, and polished." Dr. Deems' great work will, undoubtedly, and justly, too, be considered his *Life of Jesus.* This volume, which occupied three years in composition, appeared early the past Spring, and at once attracted general attention. The conclusions arrived at are those of all Christian commentators, but the premises laid down and the treatment of the subject are decidedly original. Instead of starting upon the assumption of the Savior's divinity and the inspiration of the New Testament, the writer first deals with the latter precisely as though it were no more entitled to credibility than any of the profane histories. After drawing from the Gospels thus considered, a multiplicity of evidences that Jesus was in fact the Christ, he turns upon the reader and puts the question: "*If such a case can be made out by a rational examination of the Four Evangelists, on the ground that their memoirs are merely human in all respects, who is Jesus, on the further supposition that those memoirs are divinely inspired records?*"

The finished style of the work commends it to all lovers of theological literature, while its impartial opinions and thorough acquaintance with the strong and weak points of the atheistic authors commands the attention alike of the Christian and of the skeptic.

SERMON BY REV. DR. DEEMS YESTERDAY.

"Only let your conversation be as it become the Gospel of Christ."—Philippians i., 27.

In the morning lesson, my brethren, (Acts xvi.,) you heard how Paul and Silas, pushing apostles of the new religion, went into the City of Philippi, where a tumult was raised against them, and they were publicly beaten and then cast into prison. To the church formed under those circumstances the practical Paul addresses the precept of the text. Every true man believes in the indestructible vitality of truth, and that it will finally crowd its way through not only all errors, but all adverse circumstances, out into a large and wealthy place, and up to a regal height. Nevertheless, men will judge by appearances; and, when circumstances are adverse, the truth must put forth its strength more vigorously. It was not helpful to the new faith that its apostles, upon their first entrance to a city, should come into conflict with the rabble, be thrashed at the public whipping-post, and be incarcerated in the common jail, and privately ejected therefrom. Imagine this thing done in one of our American cities! What ought a man who has charge of the enterprise to do in such a case?

According to our modern notions probably this:

He should travel about, or send circulars to the sect everywhere, telling his co-religionists of the opposition made to the establishment of the new faith, and $100,000 should be obtained, and the services of a very eloquent clergyman procured, and a quartet of the most accomplished opera-singers hired, and funds raised everywhere to procure the adjuncts and exponents of respectability.

Is this anything like the programme adopted by the wise and holy Paul? No, my brethren; Paul was too great and wise to be carping about "respectability," as the modern fashionable world uses the term. The solid shaft of his character shot loftily above the neat and trimly-kept plat of "respectability." He sought no help from without. His convictions of the truth and power of the Gospel he had left behind him at Philippi were sincere and profound. To the few disciples who had embraced this Gospel he said, "Only let your conversation be as it becometh the Gospel of Christ."

It is as much as if he had addressed them as follows: Brethren, it will be a good thing if you can have a church edifice, and the finer the better, provided paid for, and other things not neglected. It will be a still better thing if you can have a Pastor; and the more learned and eloquent he is the better, provided he be holy, sincere, laborious, and fearless. But, brethren, all your ecclesiastical architecture, your painted windows, your classic music, and your fine and fiery eloquence will come to nothing unless the conversation of the *members of the church* "be as it becometh the Gospel of Christ." And, brethren, without a Pastor, or choir, or church building; without a single member from the higher ranks of society; without wealth, without patronage, without *prestige,* if the little band of Christ's followers will only shape themselves according to the spirit and teachings of His Gospel they will grow in power and in numbers, and the little seed of truth will bring forth all the flowers and fruitage of a refined and luxuriant civilization.

If we have hit the meaning of the apostle, we have discovered that there are some very grave mistakes in the modern management of churches. The tendency, more and more, is to roll the whole work upon the clergyman, and to release the laymen, after they shall have paid what is necessary to make the enterprise a financial success. Men everywhere denounce priestcraft, but Christians everywhere seem to be living in a manner which greatly tempts the clergy to priestcraft. If people have ever been priest-ridden, it has not been the fault of the priests, but of the people. Men are anxious to find somewhere one who will pray for them, repent for them, believe for them, do good works for them, and lay up to their credit in the bank of heaven an amount against which they may check for supplies to carry on their worldliness! They seem to think they can secure a through ticket to heaven, and are quite willing to pay a little extra for a berth in a sleeping car. If any agent will promise this, they will go his route. The laymen desire the clergy to be the balloon, while they shall be the attached car, to be gracefully and quietly lifted to heaven without care or effort on their part.

If any of you, my brethren, are infected with these pestilent ideas, let me earnestly beseech you, as your Pastor, to purge yourselves of them, and fill yourselves with the spirit of Paul's plan for propagating the Gospel of the Son of God. You may depend upon it that, whether you are concerned to build up yourself or your church, there is but one single way to success, and that is laid down in this text: "Only let *your* conversation be as it becometh the Gospel of Christ."

The Apostle uses the word "*only*" to signify these two things—*first,* that this is all that is necessary to success; and, *second,* that this is absolutely essential.

If the Gospel of Christ be that truth of God which should be most welcome because most important to man in his present state, its only practical demonstration to man must be in the lives of those who really embrace it, and it is impossible to conceive the existence of any substitute. If the Gospel be true, it is to us the supreme truth—supreme in dignity, in authority, and in importance; but if it be false, the very demands which it makes upon our bodies and upon our intellects, upon our souls and our substance, our time and our vitality, make it the most terrific tyranny that ever domineered over the destiny of man. It is to you, my brethren, a matter of the first importance to settle the question of the truth or falsity of the Gospel. If it be false, you owe it to your manliness to fling all your powers into the work of breaking its influence upon society; but if it be true, there is nothing so important to you, to your character, to your honor, and to your self-respect, as the work of striving to meet its requirements, and thus at once demonstrate its truth and secure its advantages.

Believing in my soul that the Gospel of Christ is the truth of God, I can most sincerely and earnestly urge upon you this comprehensive precept of the apostle, "Only let your conversation be as it becometh the Gospel of Christ."

In common with all great original thinkers, the Apostle Paul assigns to certain words a peculiar signification, enlarging the expression to a wealthier meaning or giving it a special pointedness. He submits the word which is translated "conversation" to the former process. Its limited original meaning simply implied the discharge of the ordinary duties of citizenship. Conceiving the whole race as a commonwealth, and mere human existence as constituting citizenship in that commonwealth, he exhorts Christians to conform their intercourse with all mankind to the principles of our most holy faith.

The word "conversation" used in our English version had the larger meaning at first, and it is a modern restriction of its significance to limit it to the intercourse maintained by speech alone. Nevertheless, if we take this narrower meaning of the English word, and trace it back, perhaps we shall be led into its wider meaning. A man's talk is indicative of his inner self. Whatever may be a man's carefulness or hypocrisy, the sum total of all he says to his fellow-men in the course of his life represents his character. His very modes of speech do this. Words are crystalized ideas. Whatever thought or opinions or sentiments lie in solution in a man, when they are "expressed," *forced out* by the excitement of feeling, or the sudden smiting of passion, or the inconstancy of the world crowding upon him—these show concretely what the man is. But "conversation," as Paul uses the word, signifies the whole of one's intercourse with one's fellows and with society generally, by speech or gesture or writing or any other mode in the management of domestic, commercial, or civil affairs—the man's outward presentment of himself to society. And, as in no man should there be any effort, by word or deed, to *mis*represent himself to the world, it may not be taking liberties to consider the word "conversation" as representing, also, a man's character, what he *is,* and a man's actions, what he *does.*

And so I think we may safely take the word to mean whatever can be fairly embraced in the idea of one's citizenship in God's great commonwealth of the universe.

What, then, is this "Gospel of Christ" with the spirit of which our souls are to be saturated, and on the principles of which our characters are to be up-built?

In the first place, it is to be observed that it is a system of doctrines. This is the only phase I shall present this morning, reserving other aspects of the Gospel for to-night. A doctrine is that which is taught us, and is to be received on the authority of the teacher—the doctrines of the Gospel being received on the authority of Christ. The outcry against doctrines is the unphilosophical babble of licentiousness and human pride and sinful hatred of authority. Many a doctrine in physics, in intellect, in socialism, is received by us all years before we can even apprehend, not to say comprehend, the great general, informing principle of the doctrine. The race would come to an end at once if this were not so. If men believed nothing and acted upon nothing all the logical connections of which they did not comprehend, all the essential reasons of which they did not understand, commerce, social intercourse, domestic life would close at once. God teaches us. Those teachings are the doctrines we are to receive. Believing them and incorporating them with our whole mental and moral constitution, we grow to spiritual greatness and become useful to our fellow men.

There is not time to catalogue the doctrines of the gospel. I shall indicate three which seems to me very highly important.

First—There is the doctrine of the universal depravity of mankind. Mark, I do not say *total* depravity. I set that question aside this morning to keep your attention upon the fact that the Gospel teaches that every man is a sinner, not simply in act, but in propensity. There is no man whose loftiness lifts him to such an elevation that the trail of the serpent is not there. There is no woman so fair and beautiful that the petals of her blooming loveliness have no stain. And there is no man nor woman with face so upturned and aspirations so heavenward that there is never a struggle with a propension to the low earth. The very wings with which the eagle cleaves the ether as he flies sunward have a weight in themselves, an exponent of gravitation to the earth beneath. The Gospel teaches that. It is an unwelcome truth. But the announcement ought to be welcomed, as shedding such light upon our condition as may enable us to see at least the necessity of seeking a remedy.

Now, how are we to bring this doctrine to bear upon our characters and lives? Obviously it ought to break down our pride forever. Whatever may be our physical or intellectual beauty, strength, or pre eminence, whatever may be our rank and position in society, before God we are sinners, every one of us. It ought to set us vigorously to work against this most ruinous of our characteristics. Out of our ignorance, poverty, and worldly distresses it is not so important that we be plucked as out of our sins. It ought to incite us to work in every way for the moral improvement of society. It is not intellectual improvement so much needed as moral. Schools are good. But the world needs to be impressed with the fact that intellectual culture does not secure moral improvement—a thing shown by the fact that among the most abandoned men are some of the most cultivated, and that in sections of society where there is the highest intellectual culture are mort and more fearful crimes committed than in uninstructed sections—that intellectual culture may vary the mode of exhibition, but does not change the essence of sinfulness nor remove the sinful proclivity.

If you believe this doctrine with all your hearts, my brethren, you will set yourselves more earnestly and manfully to the cultivation of your moral nature and the moral nature of your fellows than to the removal of physical evils and mental darkness. You will endeavor to present in your lives how much more manliness, dignity, and usefulness reside in a man whose moral nature is well developed than in one's whose whole development is physical and intellectual.

Again: There is the doctrine of the *atonement.* Now, I do not mean to discuss this subject scholastically, nor to assign pre-eminent value to any of the special interpretations of this doctrine. All Christian people believe that *somehow* Jesus Christ made an atonement for mankind—did something that somehow is to bring God and man *at one.* Whatever logical or theological connections may be given to the doctrine, however coldly discussed by some and wrapt in awful mysteriousness by others, whatever narrow or wide results may be believed to come out of the doctrine, there is the doctrine of the atonement in the Gospel of Christ. Paul states the doctrine that *Jesus Christ, by the grace of God, tasted death for every man.* Wide as sinfulness does this benefit go, whatever that may be. Whatever abstractions men may indulge, the Scriptures of the New Testament point to the wandering and weeping eyes of our stricken race the sublime picture of the Son of God lifting to his spotless lips the goblet of human destiny, filled with death, tasting it, drinking it to its very dregs, and returning the goblet to the hands of humanity, not empty, but filled with the waters of the life everlasting, and crying with the cry of love, "Whosoever will, let him drink of the waters of life freely." What power should this doctrine have upon your lives? If your pride be broken by your sinfulness, your self-respect is saved by redemption. The "dignity of human nature," as taught by philosophers and urged by orators, is a delusion and a snare. The crown of your manhood, sir, the diadem of your womanhood, Madam, is not your handsomeness, your beauty, your transcendent intellect, certainly not your rank and your fame; it is the fact that one day Jesus Christ, by the grace of God, tasted death for you. Live like a man on whose head this crown has been placed. Hold your soul in your body as soul should be held for whom Christ died. In all places of pleasure and business, in joy and suffering, in the walks of life and the valley of the shadow of death, be grandly and loftily joyful in memory of this most luminous fact for you, that Jesus Christ, by the grace of God, tasted death for you. For ever and ever you may be clothed with the superb humility of the consciousness of this transcendent truth.

Lift your eyes upon the world and gaze at your race in the light of this wonderful doctrine. It will remove many a veil and dissipate many a mist. Wherein resides the special value of each man?—of each woman? Are there people in proportion as they are witty, gay, strong, rich, able? As the customer enters your store, is his chief value in the number of cases of goods he can and will buy and pay for? Are the members of society to be estimated as they can minister to the lust of the eye, the lust of the flesh, or the pride of life? Is a man's chief recommendation to the race in his being a black man or a white man, a peasant or a king? No, my brethren. Behind the smiling beauty of yon graceful and crowned empress is the fact that Jesus Christ tasted death for her. Above the surroundings of yon dusky slave is the fact that Jesus Christ tasted death for him. Here is the only plane of equality for men in the universe. As yet, all men have never been made by any process politically and socially equal. Born unequal, living unequal, dying unequal, social equality on earth does not seem possible nor desirable; but here is a lofty platform of equality. By the grace of God, Jesus Christ tasted death for every man. Among the immortals this glorious badge must be the distinction of men from angels: Jesus Christ died for men.

There is no worthless man, there can be none abandoned. You and I dare not abandon any man or woman for whom Jesus died. This great doctrine upholds and strengthens all moral workers. The fellow creature in the mansion up town, with all his surroundings of wealth and luxury, is one for whom Christ died; the felon in the Tombs, to be hanged some Friday; the poor, friendless, sinful one, the shunned Magdalen; the marked like Cain, the pariah of society—for each of these Jesus Christ, by the grace of God, tasted death. This doctrine is the basis of the highest human brotherhood and sisterhood. *How can I do too much for any creature for whom Christ died?* Is he unprincipled? Is he my enemy? Has he maligned me, opposed me, injured me or mine? Guarding myself against him, binding his hands that he may hurt no more, having lost all confidence in his character, I must never forget the fact that for him, as for me, Christ died. "The kindness and love of God our Savior toward man appeared," says Paul to Titus (iii., 4)—or, as in the original, "The kindness and *philanthropy of God our Savior* appeared." Every other basis of philanthropy among ourselves is of the earth, earthy. That the man is of my own country, or rank, or family, or blood, is a perishable human motive; but that the immaculate Son of God loved him and gave Himself for him, the just for the unjust, to bring him to God—this puts power, loftiness, energy, and perpetuity into my love. You need no other motive, brethren, to sustain you in your highest, largest, and more laborious devotion to humanity. Only let your conversation be as becometh *this doctrine* of the Gospel of Christ; and then what a working people ye will be; then how you will seek men, not because they are rich or poor, ignorant or learned, influential or feeble, but because Christ died for them!

Lastly—There is the doctrine of the indestructibility of the human soul. Immortality has been brought to light by the Gospel of Christ. The enkindled life of a human being is inextinguishable. Floods cannot drown it; worlds heaped upon it cannot crush it out. The soul is the one substance malice cannot skill to destroy. Whatsoever is embedded in the soul has secured perpetuity. "Last Suppers" of the Da Vincis, painted on walls, do fade; cartoons and "Transfigurations" of Raphaels must peel off; baths of Caracallas, palaces of Cæsars, triumphal arches of Roman and Gallic Emperors must fall, pyramids of Pharoahs perish, worms eat the wit and wisdom that is on papyrus or parchment or paper; but whatever the pencils of the light have painted on the asbestos tablets of my soul shall be carried [illegible] of time and eternity, and be visible to [illegible] ages beyond the hour when night shall fall on all material suns. The Greeks said, "words are winged." They fly from your tongue and mine, but they are like the winged seed we sometimes see—they fall into the indestructible soil of the soul, and germinate and bring fruit and seed, and go forward reproducing themselves in the infinity.

We shall never die. The limitless expansion of eternity is before us. We have plenty of time, plenty of eternity. He that believeth doth not make haste. He is careful. He is working "for the forever," like the old artist in the times of living Greece. What cannot be accomplished to-day by earnest, faithful toil, can be done to-morrow. Life's work in life, death's work in death, eternal work in eternity. "Wait God's leisure" is an old German saying. I say: "Wait the leisure of your own immortality." No true word can ever be a dead word. No true cause can ever be a lost cause. Whatsoever has any thing of the divinity of truth in it, may wrestle in Gethsemanes, and go down in blood on Calvaries, and be buried in sealed stone sepulchres; but for each such crucified and buried truth there cometh in its season an Easter morn. Men may be groping for it in a tomb, but angels will say: "It is not here; *it is risen.*"

For yourselves and for your fellows, work, my brethren, under the inspiration of this doctrine of the Gospel of Christ, and you will work faithfully; you will accomplish the labor of love in the patience of faith. Let the worldlings whose poor vision sweeps only the little circle of this mortal sphere be impatient and have pitiful plans and be distressed with failures. Let your conversation be as it becometh the Gospel of Christ. Then you shall never fail. In small field and great obscurity you work now for souls. The day of emergence and glorification and fruition cometh. Passion can minister no motive like this. Only believe, and that rule of will act in you and through you. "Only let your conversation be as it becometh the Gospel of Christ." Nothing more is needed, but this is indispensable.

BISMARCK.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times,* under date of July 13, says: "Prince Bismarck has been perfectly overwhelmed by congratulatory telegrams and addresses. Up to yesterday over a thousand of these kindly-intended, but rather oppressive, communications had arrived. Sovereigns vied with Ministers, and corporations with private persons in assuring the famous statesman of the gratification they experienced at hearing of his happy escape. The Prince himself soon found it impossible to answer these numerous missives, and, to avoid appearing uncourteous, had the fact attested and published by his doctor. Fortunately for us, however, the physician's veto was not given until the Prince had found time to receive a deputation of residents and visitors, and to tell them what he thought of the affair. His reply to their sympathetic address was expressed in these significant words:

"I thank you very much for your good wishes, and sincerely regret that Herr Lederer, whom I have the pleasure of seeing among you, should have received such rude treatment at the assassin's hands. If the fellow shot at me, he at least treated me like a man, though perhaps not like a countryman of his own; but his conduct in biting and lacerating Herr Lederer was disgraceful. Incidents of this nature are perhaps slightly at variance with the ordinary medical rules prescribed to the visitors of this powerful Spa, but it almost seems that to encounter them is part and parcel of a Minister's duty nowadays. When I asked him why he wanted to take my life, he plainly told me it was all on account of the Ecclesiastical laws. This is an unfortunate state of things, although we may hope that it will soon be mended. For the present it is as well that I am none the worse for his intentions."

The Prince on another occasion is said to have likewise stated in so many words that the assassin confessed to having no other cause for hating him than that he regarded him as the enemy of Pope and Church. Aggravated as it is by the insolent language of the Ultramontane press during the last few days, the crime is sure to lead to serious consequences. Not only will the Ecclesiastical laws be enforced with greater stringency than ever, but it is probable fresh measures will be taken to insure the success of the old ones. It is likely that the Government will be empowered before long to dissolve the various societies established for disseminating the Ultramontane principles among the masses. At a time when Bavarian Ultramontane papers are charging Prince Bismarck with hiring an assassin to renovate his failing popularity, and when even the Berlin *Germania* does not scruple to describe the attempt as the natural consequence of the Ministerial policy, peace between the antagonistic parties is more distant than ever.

It has been ascertained that Kullmann had been practicing pistol-shooting for some time past, and that he slept the night before the 13th in the woods near Kissingen. Upon him was found no money, but a couple of bullets and a hymn in praise of Pio Nono. The pistol used by him had but one barrel. Fifty Berlin constables have been sent to Kissingen to assist the Bavarian police in protecting Prince Bismarck.

To-day's *Germania* is officially authorized to state that the Prussian Bishops, at their last meeting at Fulda, did not determine upon any pacific overtures to be made to the Berlin Government. The trial of Kullmann, which will be held at Schweinfurth, is expected to reveal the most curious things concerning the Ultramontane propaganda.

REARREST OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT—A HARD STRUGGLE WITH THE POLICE.

The Detroit *Free Press* of the 30th July says: Something like a month ago a strapping, burly negro named Henry Green escaped from the House of Correction, and notwithstanding the fact that the Police were all posted as to his haunts, none of them were able to get sight of him until last evening. This is explained by the circumstance that he had been sailing in the capacity of deck-hand on one of the river steamers. He came ashore last evening with blood in his eye and destruction in his aspect, determined to be revenged for some old affront given him by a colored family living on Second street near Larned. He filled his pockets with cobble-stones, and opened with a fusilade at the windows. After exhausting his stock of missiles he went into the house, beat several of the inmates, turned the balance into the street, and then upset a kerosene lamp with the intention of setting the place on fire. He failed in that amiable purpose, however, and finding that the locality was becoming dangerous he retreated. The Police got track of him, and about 8:30 o'clock Patrolman George Eaton discovered him on one of the ferry-boats at the foot of Woodward avenue. He collared him, but the friendly land of John Bull wore a much more inviting aspect than the gloomy walls of his old prison, (which he no doubt had in contemplation as among the possibilities of the immediate future,) and so he refused to budge. Eaton gave a surge, and Green's coat was left with only one sleeve. The officer next tried to get a fair hold in his hair, but the crop had been too closely cut. They then went in for a rough-and-tumble skirmish, which ended in a backward fall for both down the stairs to the lower deck, Eaton going completely over Green's head, and landing several feet distant from him. Green took advantage of that circumstance, leaped ashore, and ran around into Viger Brothers' coal-yard. By that time the officer had attracted a goodly number of interested spectators, and no difficulty was encountered in organizing a force with which to besiege Green's stronghold. Patrolmen, detectives, constables, and citizens joined the investing army, and drove the hunted man from one hiding-place to another, until he turned at bay and declared his determination to die before surrendering. They closed in upon him, and finally succeeded in knocking him down and getting handcuffs upon his wrists. Surrounded on all sides, he was marched to the Central Station with absolutely nothing on except a pair of shoes and a necktie, the balance of his clothing having been torn off and lost in the struggle for his capture. He was locked up and given an old coat for covering, which seemed abundantly satisfactory, for he stretched himself out on his cell bench, and in less than five minutes he was soundly sleeping.

SCOTCH FISHERIES.

The Commissioners of the Fishery Board report that the herring fishery of 1873 was the greatest upon record, alike in cure, in export, and in branding. The total quantity cured was 939,233 barrels; branded, 435,274 barrels; and exported, 668,008 barrels. None of the evils, however, of a glut were experienced. The quality of the fish was not quite equal to that of 1872, as there was a larger proportion than usual of small herrings, and this is attributed to the fishing being carried on further out at sea. The season yielded £7,254 of brand fees—the largest amount yet realized in one year, and which has brought the gross collection of brand fees up to £70 697 since they were first instituted in 1859. In the cod and ling fishery 160,716 cwts. were cured dried, and 12,381 barrels in pickle, while the quantity exported was 70,101 cwts. cured dried, being an increase of 14,740 cwts. in the quantity cured dried, of 441 barrels in the quantity cured in pickle, and of 16,470 cwts. in the quantity exported. The number of fishing-boats in Scotland was 15,095, and of fishermen and boys 45,594, and there was a considerable increase in the estimated value of boats, nets, and lines.

A GOOD DINNER.

A singular dinner took place lately at the Crystal Palace, in London. About 400 years ago a citizen of St. Clement's, Eastcheap, bequeathed to his fellow-citizens a piece of land, the annual proceeds of which were to be applied to defraying the expense once a year of a meal consisting of bread and cheese, radishes, and ale. A large party sat down to the humble repast, but after it had been disposed of it was quickly followed by a banquet which a Lucullus might have envied.

SEVENTEENTH MAINE REUNION.

The annual reunion of the Seventeenth Maine Regiment will be held in Portland on the 18th instant. The committee having the matter in charge have made ample arrangements for the occasion. Steamer will start from Custom-house Wharf, Portland, at 9 A. M. Free return tickets on the Boston and Maine, Eastern, (not including Maine Central,) Portland and Ogdensburg, and Portland and Rochester Railroads will be furnished by the Secretary to members attending the reunion, from stations on either side of the above roads. The Grand Trunk Railway Company will issue return tickets at one-third the usual rate.

COLORADO.

POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

POLITICAL TROUBLES—DISAPPOINTED PROSPECTORS—CROP PROSPECTS—NEW RAILROADS—THE WATERING PLACES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Colorado, Tuesday, July 28, 1874.

Gen. E. M. McCook, who was finally confirmed as Governor of Colorado, by one majority, at the last sitting of the United States Senate in executive session, has just arrived in Denver and assumed the duties of his office. Ex-Gov. Samuel H. Elbert, who has been East most of the time since his removal, returned some ten days ago. During his absence Secretary John W. Jenkins was acting Governor. Upon his return Mr. Jenkins had occasion to communicate with him, and signed himself "Acting Governor." Elbert took affront at this, and returned the document with the indorsement "not recognized," and subscribing his name Samuel H. Elbert, Governor of Colorado. This gave rise to a spicy correspondence as to who held the reins of office. Jenkins' assumption that he was the Executive grew out of the fact that he had received official notification from Washington that McCook was confirmed and had qualified, and in the Governor's absence the Territorial organic act makes it obligatory upon the Secretary to exercise the duties of that office. Elbert's claims to the Governorship were based upon the ground that he has never been officially notified of his removal or of the appointment of a successor, and that it is his duty to serve until a successor appears with a commission. Quite a broil has sprung up out of this official tilt. Elbert, with a part of the Territorial archives in his possession, has held office in company with the Auditor of his appointment, at his block on Larimer street, while Jenkins, in company with Ex-Auditor Thompson, a brother-in-law of McCook, held the executive rooms in McCook's block on Blake street. Directly under these rooms, by the way, is the First National Bank, whose President, Jerome B. Chaffee, is the Delegate to Congress who so bitterly opposed McCook's confirmation and held him at bay for five months. And D. H. Moffat, Jr., the Cashier of this bank, is Elbert's Territorial Treasurer, upon whose shoulders the McCook party has so mercilessly heaped the Las Animas land frauds.

Gov. McCook's advent at this time is not calculated to restore harmony. While Elbert will doubtless quickly and willingly give up the Territorial property in his possession and step out of the way, some complications already arisen, and others likely to follow, will add "fuel to the flame." Secretary Jenkins, while acting as Governor, took occasion to remove the Adjutant General, "for cause." The cause is supposed to be severe strictures on McCook and his faction which have repeatedly appeared in the Denver *News,* a paper that the Adjutant General edits. The deposed officer refuses to give up, and defies "the carpet-baggers and dead-beats," as he forcibly styles the new Government appointees in Colorado. The few stand of arms and other property pertaining to his office are still held by this recalcitrant official. Meanwhile an Indian war is threatened, and appeals come for aid and defense from Southern Colorado. Acting Gov. Jenkins promptly responds with paper bullets and bulletins, but Colorado hasn't a single available rifle to protect the borders against the redskins.

To show how little he cares for the "powers that be," the journalistic Adjutant General, after his removal, publishes a fierce article reflecting upon the new Attorney General, H. C. Alleman, who, it is assumed, considers himself as having a good grip on his office, since he "sent that well-advertised Rocky Mountain solid silver cake-basket to Miss Nellie at her wedding," and charges him with lobbying the jury that found indictments against the so-called Las Animas land grabbers. At this the Attorney General procures the arrest of the writer for libel, and the case soon to come off will be accepted by both factions as a nucleus for a bitter quarrel. It is rumored that Gov. McCook has come here with a determination to remove all of Elbert's Territorial officers, and bent on a sharp campaign against the large, rich clique, who have so long and bitterly maligned him. It is certain that the alleged land frauds at Las Animas, Pueblo, Denver, Fairplay, Trinidad, and other points in Colorado, will be sifted to the bottom in the belief that it will lead to the indictment of most of the former political magnates of the Territory, and to the breaking up of the once powerful "Denver Ring."

The new officials are now all here. The promised "clean sweep" has been made, and every important Federal office in Colorado is held by non-residents, and, for the most part, strangers. It is charged that the aim of the new officials is to so work Territorial politics as to send a Delegate to Congress favorable to McCook, that it may be claimed as a Grant victory, and an indorsement by Colorado of President Grant for a third term. However this may be, the campaign is being marked out, and the two factions of the Republican Party are pulling harder than ever in opposite directions. The Democrats, hoping to gather strength from the disaffection, are showing better organization and doing more thorough work than at any time in the past four years. A Delegate to Congress is to be elected in September, and there will be a three-cornered fight over it.

The Democratic Territorial Convention met at Colorado Springs last week. All parts of the Territory were represented. The principal candidates before the convention were Thomas M. Patterson, of Denver; W. A. H. Loveland, of Golden; Wilbur F. Stone, of Pueblo; H. B. Morse, of Central City; D. J. Martin, of Colorado Springs; Thomas Macon, of Canon City, and George Boyles, of Trinidad. After two days' balloting, Thomas M. Patterson, of Denver, won the nomination. Mr. Patterson is a young lawyer who came to Colorado two years ago from Crawfordsville, Ind. The convention repudiates "carpet-bag" rule in Colorado, and has for its prime plank "Territorial offices for Territorial citizens," eulogizes the grangers, declares for specie payment, and laments the rottenness of the party in power. A resolution favoring Statehood for Colorado was tabled. The Democracy enter upon the campaign with considerable spirit, and hope to win the day. Their platform and candidate denounce the new Administration in Colorado, and hope thereby to win the sympathy and votes of "old-timers" and the disaffected Republicans.

The Republican Territorial Convention will be held at Denver on Wednesday, Aug. 5. Ex-Gov. S. H. Elbert is Chairman of the Republican Committee. While publishing the call for this convention the Denver *News* and the Central *Register,* the two oldest dailies in the Territory, announce beforehand their intention to bolt unless the convention by resolution declares against what it calls "Grantism," McCook, and the policy of sending carpet-baggers to rule the Territories; and, as if to forestall action, both these papers carry the name of Jerome B. Chaffee at the head of their columns as their candidate for Delegate. It now looks as if there would be a bolt; in fact, reconciliation is out of the question, for the Elbert-Evans wing of the Republicans have declared that they wash their hands of this Administration and will not affiliate with its adherents. So if they go into the convention at all it will be with the expectation of a bolt.

The prominent candidates before the Republican Convention, it is thought, will be H. P. H. Bromwell, former Representative in Congress from Illinois, and for four years past a resident of Denver; C. P. Elder, of Denver; Gen. R. A. Cameron, of Greeley; H. M. Teller, of Central City; and A. P. George, of Pueblo. Bromwell, Teller, and Cameron are what we term "McCookites," straight Republicans, while Elder and George belong to the other wing of the party. Some interests are urging Chaffee and McCook to go into the field as opposing candidates. There is but little doubt that such a result would throw the victory into the hands of the Democrats. The probabilities are that both factions will see this, and strenuous efforts will be made to select a compromise candidate, keeping all allusion to the present "unpleasantness" out of the convention and out of the campaign. If this can be done the Republican Party will easily carry the September election in Colorado.

Almost daily parties are returning here from the San Juan mines. The great furor over the riches of that region, which sent thousands hither in the Spring, has subsided. Del Norte and Loma, the supply centres, have settled back from their quick growth; the streets are no longer crowded, building suspended, hotels almost deserted, real estate down to a low figure, and, as if to rob it of any prospects for the future, a new route to the mines has been adopted which gives that city the go-by, and make Saguache the chief centre. This stampede has not grown out [illegible] getting at them, the lack of material [illegible] and a market for the ores. The thousands who have wasted months of time and all their spare money and now return "dead broke" still declare their faith in that region; but capitalists must first go in, build roads, supply stamp mills, machinery, and reduction works; and probably before many years, perhaps months, the San Juan mines will furnish the chief silver, and, perhaps, gold product of Colorado.

The Hayden expedition, under Government auspices, which has just fitted out here for another Summer's work, will explore the San Juan region and south-western Colorado, and the results will no doubt go far to establish the character, extent, and value of the mines. Prof. Hayden takes with him a score of skilled assistants, and their Summer work will develop much of interest, and supply many new facts regarding an almost unexplored portion of this Territory.

The crops thus far harvested have been about up to the average. The early part of the season was favorable, and vegetation did well, independent of irrigation; but from the middle of June to the middle of July Colorado experienced a "hot term." The thermometer for days kept from 96° to 99° in the shade, the cool nights for which this region is noted were gone, and tourists, who are here in swarms to sniff the mountain air, were disgusted. Vegetation withered and dried, and fruit trees and shrubbery seemed to literally burn up. The oldest inhabitant has witnessed nothing like it. The grasshoppers visited some sections of the Territory, destroying whole crops. The potato-bug has been troublesome. Nevertheless, the crops show an average good yield. The early fruits, chiefly strawberries, were abundant. The numerous gardens in the vicinity of Denver, Boulder, Golden, and Greeley, where they are cultivated by the acre, gave a rich yield. At the beginning of the season the berries held at sixty to seventy-five cents per quart, but their abundance on the market soon put the price down to twenty-five and thirty-five cents. We hear of several enterprising gardeners whose profits were $1,000 per acre. Several orchards throughout the Territory are yielding their first fruits, and the promise for apples, crab apples, and plums is highly satisfactory to those who have been so long waiting the experiment of fruit culture in Colorado. Grain, wheat, oats, and barley are hardly as good as last year. The area of wheat sown was not as great, owing to the low prices that prevailed. Potatoes seem to have been made a specialty by the farmers. The crop will be large. New potatoes are already in market, retailing at five to seven cents per pound. The Territorial fair, under the auspices of the Colorado Industrial Association, to be held in Denver, beginning Sept. 22, and lasting a week, will bring together specimen products from all parts of the Territory, and enable us to gather full statistics regarding the crops.

The Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad, which it is the intention of the projectors to build to Fairplay, at the base of Mount Lincoln, in the South Park, and thence down through South-western Colorado, has been completed to Morrison, fifteen miles, and is in operation. This removes the last stage line from Denver, and the coaches for Fairplay now connect daily at Morrison. The road is narrow-gauge, and its equipment about the same as that of the Denver and Rio Grande. There are sulphur-springs, groves, and other attractions at Morrison; a large hotel is being constructed, and many excursions of Sunday-schools, tourists, and societies are continually going that way. The proprietors of the grounds mean that Morrison shall another season divide the honors with Idaho Springs and Manitou.

Work has been resumed on the railroad from Pueblo, the present southern terminus of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway to Las Animas, the end of the Kansas Pacific's Arkansas Valley Branch Railroad. The gap is about ninety miles. It is claimed that this important link will be in operation by Spring.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railway have just completed their line from Labran to Cañon City, nine miles. Trains now go through between the terminal points (Denver and Cañon City) the same day. From the impetus that a new railroad is apt to bring, and its own natural advantages, Cañon City is growing fast, and is being visited by large numbers of capitalists and tourists. The branch of the Union Pacific known as the "Julesburg cut-off," which was graded some three years ago, and is in operation between Golden and Longmont, is now likely to be completed soon, it is said, as the Chief Engineer has gone East to purchase the iron. The project of a railroad from Laramie, on the Union Pacific, down the Coche a la Poudre to Fort Collins and Greeley, has again been revived, and prominent citizens in the towns interested have joined together to see what can be done about the matter.

The law of Congress compelling the Union and Kansas Pacific Railways to pro rate seems inoperative as yet. A kind of prohibitive tariff exists on all Pacific freight and travel via Denver, and the break of connections between the two roads at Cheyenne still remains. The officers of the two railways were recently together for consultation, but it has not yet transpired that they determined upon any new arrangement.

While the tide of travel at the various resorts of the Territory has been large this season, there has not been the rush that was anticipated, and some of the towns which made calculations on lively times and good profits during the Summer months from this source have been disappointed. Travel on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway is not as large as at this time last year. On the Colorado Central into the mountains it is a little better. The average of travel into the Territory has fallen off. The incoming trains of the Kansas Pacific were more crowded last month than this, and April and May travel was so large as to create great expectations for the entire season, which have failed to be realized. This is attributed chiefly to the hard times, leading pleasure-seekers to the more economical resorts. Chicago and St. Louis are about midway between the Rocky Mountains and the Atlantic sea-board. While the tendency for the health and pleasure-seekers of those cities has been toward Colorado the past few seasons, yet the fact that they can go the rounds of Long Branch, Saratoga, Newport, and Niagara, or even take their season's jaunt to St. Paul, for one half what it costs for summering in Colorado, in a measure turns the tide against us, and sends the tourists of the Mississippi Valley region drifting eastward or up north. It is hoped that by another season excursion rates to Colorado will be so low as to tempt thousands into the Territory where now only hundreds come.

While Manitou seems to hold the lion's share of attractions and patronage, Idaho Springs has drawn well this season. Many parties are camping out in the vicinity of the latter place. They have an opportunity for trouting, delving in the mines, botanizing, and climbing the Chief, Squaw and Papoose, and Gray's and James' Peaks. Crowds are also flocking over the range into Middle Fork, heretofore inaccessible. The Hot Sulphur Springs are the great attraction there, and a large hotel to accommodate visitors is under way. Numerous parties from the East, with camp equipments, fishing rod and rifle, are spending the Summer in the neighborhood. Fall River, Jamestown, Morrison, and Rollinsville, among the places of lesser note, are frequented by those who seek retired nooks. Twin Lakes, Estes' Fork, South Fork, and some of the older resorts have scores of visitors this season.

It might be presumed that the dwellers in sight of the Rocky Mountains would come, after years, to forget the charm of scenery, and the inviting haunts which lie before them. But not so. The "old timer" thinks as much as ever of his "mountain trip," and during August, drops business, gets his camp-wagon and supplies, and taking his family and domestics, and often driving his cow along to be sure of fresh milk and cream, gives a month or six weeks to trouting, hunting, and exploring, and returns strong in heart and limb, never tiring of his tales of adventure until the recurring season supplies him with something new.

NOT MENNONITES, BUT RUSSIAN POLES.

Mr. Moses Springer, M. P., says the Quebec *Daily Mercury,* who has been to New-York to meet Mennonite delegates there, and make them proposals from the Government, has returned, and is seriously ill with pleurisy. He reports that the arrivals were not Mennonites at all, but Russian Poles, who were destined for the Western States. He met with very uncourteous treatment at the hands of the Emigrant Commissioner at Castle Garden, and he says nothing would induce him to go on such a journey again. The Mennonites who have arrived via Quebec are on their way now to Manitoba, but stopping in [illegible] for a few days to recuperate.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

THE WORK OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN THE UNITED STATES—ALARMING PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERACY IN THIS COUNTRY—EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 30, 1874.

Jules Simon, the greatest advocate of common schools in France, has said, "The people who have the best schools hold the first rank. If they do not to-day, they will to-morrow." That rank the people of the United States aspire to gain and hold. A very important instrument by which this supremacy is to be secured is the National Bureau of Education, the work of which is very imperfectly understood. The extracts which follow, taken from the last published report of Gen. Eaton, the Commissioner of Education, may do something to aid in illustrating the nature of the work of this bureau.

CHANGES IN NATIONAL INQUIRIES.

The supremacy of nations has long been determined by their power to win in the shock of battle. All efforts to ascertain national statistics were, therefore, formerly determined by this view. They counted only the material of war. Our fathers even, as will be seen by the censuses taken by the colonies, only report (as, for instance, in the Massachusetts census of 1765) the number of dwelling-houses and families, number and sex of white persons, negroes and Indians, distinguishing in the case of the whites the number of each sex, and the number above and below sixteen years of age. But if the supremacy of nations is to be determined by any other test, the inquiry in regard to statistics must be turned in that direction; and in proportion as nations have advanced in civilization, it will be seen that they have been taking into the account of their strength those facts and conditions which test intellectual power, moral power, commercial and industrial power. Figures, however dry, are now called for in every department of inquiry relating to the material indications of human progress. No statesman can exclude them from his consideration. In 1840 the United States, for the first time, in taking the census, recognized facts bearing upon the intelligence of the people. The progress toward this step is well deserving careful study. Going back to the passage of that colonial law in New-England which required the Selectmen of the town to know the facts in regard to the instruction of children, and to enforce attention to them, it will be noted how, in addition to the care of the town officers over the subject, it became necessary to call in the co-operation of the chief authority of the colony. As the colonies became States, and States multiplied, it will be noticed that the mere passage of a law by the State, providing the manner in which the local communities could act for the education of their children, proved insufficient; that it was found necessary for the State to take some observation of the manner in which the communities administered the law; in other words, that school statistics should be gathered. This action, increasing and extending itself from 1825, received a special impulse from the revival of education between that date and 1840, when it culminated in demanding that the nation should in its census take some cognizance of these facts, so primary and essential in every adequate account of its forces.

But however much could be made out of the census in this particular, it was taken only once in ten years; and the conviction grew on the part of educators that more practical observations, and a summary of this class of facts, as occurring throughout the country, were absolutely necessary to a practical knowledge of their duties as educators; and the establishment of this bureau naturally followed.

LESSONS FROM THE CENSUS.

Having before us the population of the country, with the race, sex, nativity, and parentage, with the square miles they occupy and the wealth that they possess, it is natural to inquire in reference to the degree of their intelligence. By computations requiring much time and care we have the following exhibit, deserving the profoundest consideration of every citizen and statesman:

Total population in 1870, ten years old and over	28,228,945
Illiterate population, ten years old and over	5,658,144
Male population, ten years old and over	14,258,866
Illiterate males, ten years old and over	2,603,888
Female population, ten years old and over	13,970,079
Illiterate females, ten years old and over	3,054,256
Percentage of total illiterates to total population of same age	20.04
Percentage of male illiterates to male population of same age	18.26
Percentage of female illiterates to female population of same age	21.87
Total population in 1870, 10-21 years old	9,692,945
Illiterate population, 10-21 years old	1,942,948
Male population, 10-21 years old	4,815,865
Illiterate males, 10-21 years old	984,741
Female population, 10-21 years old	4,877,080
Illiterate females, 10-21 years old	958,207
Percentage of illiterates, 10-21 years old, to population of same age	20.05
Percentage of male illiterates to male population, both 10-21 years old	20.45
Percentage of female illiterates to female population, both 10-21 years old	19.65
Total male adults, 1870	9,443,001
Male adult illiterates	1,619,147
Total female adults	9,092,999
Female adult illiterates	2,096,049
Percentage of male illiterate adults to total adults	17.150
Percentage of female illiterate adults to total females	23.05

AMERICAN ILLITERACY.

We have in this exhibit several results most significant and instructive. Who can speak boastingly of American intelligence, with a knowledge of the fact that over seventeen per cent. of the adult males of the country, who are essentially all voters, are illiterate, and that nearly one-fourth of the adult females (over twenty-three per cent.) are in the same condition? But the amount of intelligence in the country, as tested by the capacity to read and write, is not limited to these adults. The census gives those who cannot write, ten years old and over; and those from ten to twenty certainly should not be excluded in an effort to estimate accurately the intellectual power of a people. Even those from five to nine, inclusive, though not a great direct power in this particular, yet, as being able to read, may be a medium of information to parents and other adults around them, and we may, therefore, include them in the reckoning. The census does not give those under ten who cannot write or cannot read; but we may make an estimate on the basis that the same percentage holds good as in the case of those over ten. With these considerations for our guidance, we have, from the figures, the following results:

Total population of all ages	38,558,371
Number under 5 years old	5,514,713
Number 5 years old and over	33,043,658
Number 10 years old and over	28,228,945
Number 5-9 years old, inclusive	4,814,713
Number of illiterates 10 years old and over	5,658,144
Estimated number, (20 per cent.,) 5-9 years old, inclusive, illiterate	962,942
Estimated number, 5 years old and over, illiterate	6,621,086
So that the number 5 years old and over, not illiterate, is	26,422,572
Per cent. of illiterates 5 years old and over to population of the same ages	20.04
Per cent. of non-illiterates 5 years old and over to population of same ages	79.96
Per cent. of illiterates 5 years old and over to population of all ages	17.17
Per cent. of non-illiterates 5 years old and over to population of all ages	68.53
Per cent. of population under 5 years to population of all ages	14.30

CULTURE THROUGH NEWSPAPERS AND LIBRARIES.

What is accomplished through the various activities of the country, outside of the schools, to promote the increase of individual and general intelligence we cannot ascertain. But the census gives us interesting information in regard to the aid extended to culture through the newspaper press and libraries. From the seventh of the accompanying tables, drawn from the census, we learn the following particulars in regard to libraries:

Total number of libraries, public and private	164,815
Total number of volumes in same	45,528,938
Number of private libraries	108,800
Number of volumes in private libraries	26,072,420
Number of libraries other than private	56,015
Number of volumes in same	19,456,518

Of these libraries "other than private" there belonged:

	Number.	Number of Volumes.
To the General Government	15	305,185
To State and Territorial Governments	53	653,915
To cities, towns, &c.	1,101	1,237,430
To courts, &c.	1,073	425,752
To colleges, academies, &c.	14,375	3,598,537
To churches and Sabbath-schools	38,058	9,981,068
To historical, literary, and scientific societies	47	590,002
To charitable and penal institutions	9	13,890
To benevolent and secret associations	43	114,581
To circulating library	1,241	2,536,128

From the same table we learn the following facts in relation to newspapers and periodicals:

Number of all classes	5,871
Number of daily	574
Number of tri-weekly	107
Number of semi-weekly	115
Number of weekly	4,295
Number of bi-weekly	96
Number of monthly	622
Number of bi-monthly	13
Number of quarterly	49
Technical and professional	207
Illustrated, litterary, and miscellaneous	503
Political	4,333
Religious	407
Advertising, 79; agricultural and horticultural, 93; benevolent and secret societies, 81; commercial and financial, 142; nationality, 20; sporting, 6	421

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The total school population of the thirty-four States reporting was 12,740,751; that of the seven Territories being 88,097; and the grand total 12,828,847. The enrollment in the thirty-four States reporting was 7,327,415; in the seven Territories, 52,241; total, 7,379,656. The average attendance in the twenty-eight States reporting was 4,081,569; in four Territories, 28,956; total, 4,110,525. The number not registered in the thirty-four States reporting was 4,569,127; in six Territories, 39,676; total, 4,608,803. The number attending private elementary schools in the eighteen States reporting in full was 338,691; in five Territories, 7,592; total, 364,283. The number of teachers reported in the thirty-three States was 216,062; in seven Territories, 1,177; total, 217,239.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

The progress in Virginia has been great in the majority of counties, and deserves careful study by all the States in the South still laboring under similar difficulties. In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee the inaction in country districts is deplorable. In the towns and centres of population some important progress has been made; that in Atlanta, Ga., Knoxville, Tenn., and Jacksonville, Fla., being especially noteworthy. Correspondence with this office indicates a very considerable increase of individual interest upon the whole subject of education, especially in regard to those features looking toward universal elementary instruction. In Tennessee it is hoped that the agitation of this subject will produce more satisfactory legislation, probably restoring the State system, and the means of State and county supervision, and some measure of State aid to county effort. In Kentucky the increase in educational interest has been very great. Special acts have been passed by the Legislature providing for the education of colored children in Louisville and some of the other cities. Alabama has remained in about the same condition as for several previous years; but, as there is no authority for sufficient local taxation, there seems to be no adequate provision even for elementary instruction. In Arkansas the school system has not maintained the encouraging auspices with which it was inaugurated. Mississippi has made good progress.

Hon. A. P. Searle, Arkadelphia, Arkansas, Superintendent of the Eighth Judicial District (comprising seven counties) of the State of Arkansas, writes:

"There is a marked change in the people of these mountain counties during the last two or three years in regard to schools. Until 1868 free schools were almost unknown. They are now established in every county of the district, and the interest manifested by the people is far beyond my most sanguine expectations. They have raised funds to carry on schools, and in some of the more remote portions of the district, where the population is not sufficient to maintain a school, children travel several miles, carrying provisions with them, and return at the end of the week. The scholastic population of the district is 17,639. Of this number about 15,000 attend schools. The attendance of 1873 is double that of 1871. The number of teachers is 323. One of the greatest difficulties encountered in the organization of schools is the distinction that is made between white and colored children.

Owing to the prejudice on the part of the whites, separate schools have to be maintained in some districts, doubling the expense; while, if this distinction were not made, one teacher would be sufficient for the whole number of pupils. The prejudice of the people against free schools is fast dying out. Where, a year ago, it was almost impossible to find teachers willing to take charge of them, the best teachers are now offering their services. This has had a marked effect upon the people. Public examinations of teachers are held twice a year, and teachers' institutes have been held with success."

THE TERRITORIES.

In the District of Columbia there has been no change in the form of school organization. The same inconvenient and illogical division of authority between four independent Boards of Trustees (having jurisdiction respectively over the white schools of Washington and the white schools of Georgetown, the colored schools of both cities, and all the schools for the rest of the District) yet remains. It is true that in New-Mexico, although the agitation upon educational subjects has increased, very little, practically, has been accomplished. In Arizona important improvements have been made. Alaska lies entirely outside of all organized efforts for education, and presents the singular fact of being an integral part of the boasted most progressive nation in the world, and yet without the least possible provision to save its children from growing up in the grossest ignorance and barbarism. No report has been received by the office from the two schools which the Fur Seal Company is bound by its contract to support among the Aleutians. In different parts of Washington, Wyoming, and Idaho Territories, very commendable advancement is reported. In studying the difficulties existing in the Indian Territory and Utah, it is very surprising that statesmanship has paid so little attention to education as the most efficient means for their solution.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

ADVANCE OF PASSENGER RATES TO THE EAST—IMPORTANT RULING BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Numerous changes in rates, says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of the 1st inst., go into effect to-day. To New-England points there is a general advance on passenger rates of about $2. To Boston, by way of New-York, the fare is placed at $26 85, and by way of Albany at $25 85. To points west of Omaha and in Kansas there is a slight increase in first-class fares and a decrease in second class. The North-western Company's line in Minnesota, the Winona and St. Peter, has adopted the four-cent rate, the figure fixed by the State Commissioners. Indeed, the company anticipated the promulgation of the official rates. There are numerous local changes of a minor character which are really no more than revisions of the sheet, the changes either way amounting to little or nothing so far as the outside public could discern or feel the effect of. On freight rates to the Missouri River there is a general slight advance. From New-York to Chicago changes go into effect as follows: First class, 75 cents; old rate, $1. Second class, 70 cents; old rate, 90 cents. Third class, 60 cents; old rate, 75 cents. Fourth class, 45 cents; old rate, 60 cents. Special, 35 cents; old rate, 45 cents. In freights there are also small changes that are unworthy of note.

In reply to an interrogatory by the Secretary of the Treasury, the acting Attorney General has decided that a railroad existing, in contemplation, or unfinished, is defined and identified by its track and termini. If, therefore, a land grant has been made to a company to aid it in constructing, in whole or in part, a road between certain termini, upon condition that it shall lie between the termini mentioned, no more or less, any subsequent change of termini will not affect the original application of the condition.

NEW RULES ADOPTED BY THE TRUNK LINES.

From the Chicago Times.

The four New-York trunk lines recently adopted some new and stringent rules concerning transportation over their roads, and benefiting by their action, the pooling Iowa lines have instituted some reforms in the movement of freight which will result in general good to the shipping public of Chicago, and also enhance the profits of the railway companies. Heretofore the three roads mentioned in carrying through freight to Council Bluffs and Omaha have accepted a pro-rate proportion of the through charges from New-York. As the tariff on west-bound traffic has been of so fluctuating a character, occasioned by the cut-throat practice of the New-York roads in lowering rates to induce business, the Chicago roads have been compelled to bear a heavy portion of the unprofitable burden, and the result is that they have cut loose from the pro-rate basis, and will hereafter charge an arbitrary rate on all through eastern traffic from this city to western points. The public are well aware of the fierce freight fights of the Eastern roads in endeavoring to induce business over their several routes, and the remarkably low rates which have been offered to shippers in consequence. This, as has been stated, has left the pooling roads a small margin to work on, although it has given the New-York merchant a much lower rate comparatively than was allowed the Chicago shipper. While the Western lines were receiving but fifty cents per 100 pounds for transporting the Eastern shipper's goods from this city to Omaha, our own business men were paying the railway companies $1 for the same privilege. Naturally, the old state of affairs reverted to the benefit of the Eastern capitalist, but the action of the roads in making an arbitrary rate from this city will result in protecting the business interests of Chicago, and compel a fair fight between the cities for the Western trade.

The new rates to Omaha and intervening places have already been published in the *Times*, but are herewith given in connection with the existing charges from New-York to Chicago, combining to make the through rate to Council Bluffs, Omaha, and other points on the Missouri River:

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Spec'l Class.
From Chicago to Council Bluffs	$1 00	$ 75	$ 60	$ 45	$ 40
From New-York to Chicago	75	70	60	45	45
From New-York to Council Bluffs	$1 75	$1 45	$1 20	$ 90	$ 75

It will be seen from the above that the through New-York rate will hereafter have to be based upon the Chicago local tariff. The lines running from the Mississippi River have also come to the same conclusion concerning freights consigned to them from connecting roads to points on the Missouri River, and hereafter the Chicago roads in making the rate to Kansas City, St. Joseph, and other South-western cities will also have to depend upon the local tariffs of those roads in making up the through rate.

This action will not include the business to points beyond Omaha on the Union Pacific, and consequently will not affect the California tariff now in vogue. The decision of the Chicago companies in thus placing the question of transportation on a legitimate basis, is but one of the results which the necessities of the present state of railway affairs compels them to take, and it is a gratifying sight, so far as it excludes the possibility of favoring certain heavy shippers in the East as against those in Chicago.

THE FLOUR AND GRAIN TRADE OF BUFFALO.

It will be no disappointment, says the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, to our readers to learn that the receipts at this port during July have fallen far below those of the same month in 1873. We have frequently called attention to the depressed condition of the transportation business for the past thirty days. The movement of flour continues large. It shows an increase over that of last July of 41,994 barrels. But the receipts of grain have fallen off materially, and show a decline of 2,264,188 bushels. From the opening of navigation up to July 31 the receipts of flour this year aggregate 614,765 barrels, against 491,879 barrels during the same period in 1873. The imports of grain this year are 26,405,589 bushels against 27,011,312 bushels last season. By reducing flour to its equivalent in wheat, we find that the eastward movement of breadstuffs through Buffalo thus far this season corresponds very closely with that of 1873. The tying up of a large number of lake vessels in consequence of the ruinously low freight rates which have prevailed for over a month, could scarcely have any other effect than to reduce the grain movement. It is doubtful if the large steam-barges even can carry corn profitably from Chicago to Buffalo for two and a half cents a bushel, which is all that shippers are willing to pay at present. If this bad condition of affairs continues much longer, it is probable that nearly all the vessels not employed by steam-boat lines will lay up until a change sets in. The canal trade has sympathized with the lake business in its depression, but the canal seems to have held its own better than the lakes. The shipments this season aggregate 19,835,554 bushels, against 17,265,293 bushels last year, and 17,619,600 bushels in 1872, showing an excess of over 2,000,000 bushels. The receipts from tolls are $593,709 13, against $533,461 93 last year, showing an increase of $60,248. It is of course gratifying to see that the old canal has secured its full share of business in the terrible struggle which has been witnessed this season, but the State Treasury and the elevators are the only gainers by it. Most of the boatmen would have been better off if they had not started their boats this season at all. The State nevertheless has extorted its 3.1 cents on every bushel of wheat, and 2.9 cents on corn, and the elevators have demanded 1¼ cents, regardless of consequences.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS CASE.

THE STORY OF THE DISAPPEARANCE OF JOHN PATTERSON FROM ALBANY.

The Albany *Journal* of July 31 gives the particulars of the mysterious disappearance from that city of a lad named John Patterson on the 1st of September, 1873: He was at that time fourteen years of age, handsome, bright, and intelligent to an unusual degree for a boy of his age. Instead of spending his evenings in the streets, lounging on corners, or indulging in any of the sports, harmless or vicious, to which boys of that age, in these days, are prone, his chief delight consisted in passing the evenings quietly at home, cheered in his studies by his mother's presence and encouragement. At that time he was contributing in a small degree to her support, being in the employ of Dr. J. P. Boyd, as office boy. And now a word or two as to the manner of his disappearance. His duties generally were finished from 7 to 8 o'clock in the evening, at which time he was wont to hurry directly to his home, at No. 23 South Ferry street. On Monday, Sept. 1, he left home for the office in the afternoon, his mother, with a feeling at her heart which seemed to forebode evil, bidding him good-by, and cautioning him to return early. He responded in his usual cheery tone, "Yes, mother," and departed. The evening came, and as 7 and 8 o'clock passed the mother began to listen for the footsteps of her boy. The evening passed into night and gray dawn dissipated the night, and still the anxious mother waited, but in vain. In a perfect agony of apprehension, Mrs. Patterson waited on Dr. Boyd, only to learn that the boy had left the office for home at 8 o'clock on the evening previous. This intelligence added to her fears for his safety, and after visiting the residences of her brother and other relatives where he would be apt to go, and learning that he had not been seen by them, her anxiety became even more intense. The stricken mother then called on Chief Maloy, and that gentleman, as well as others among her friends, interested himself in the matter and at once set about finding some trace or clew to the lad if possible. In the meantime, a full description of the boy was published in the local columns of the *Evening Journal* and other city papers, but without discovering anything. Chief Maloy then procured the printing of the description on a large number of postal cards, which were forwarded to Postmasters and the authorities of different places for miles around. A reward of $500 was offered for any information concerning the missing boy, but all of these precautions seem to have failed of any effect.

From that time to the present, although the most diligent inquiry and research have been made, no tidings could be learned of the missing one, and the widowed mother mourned for him as one dead. The terrible doubt and painful anxiety of the mother were harrowing in the extreme, and it must be imagined what a thrill of fear that it might be would run through her frame at each of the oft-repeated announcements made in the daily press, "Found Drowned." When the "subject" of a medical student at Hoffman's Ferry was brought to light, and the facts published, Mrs. Patterson paid a visit to the Ferry to see whether the skeleton was that of her boy. She is still impressed, however, that John is alive and will yet be restored to her.

THE COUNT OF PARIS' BOOK.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, alluding to the reception of the Count of Paris' book on the American War, says: "It was hardly to be expected that the work of the Comte De Paris on the American war would be viewed with pleasure by the Royalists, and yet it should be remembered here that the Republic on the other side of the Atlantic owed its existence to the aid it received from the nobility of France—from the Marquis De Lafayette, Rochambeau, De Noailles, the Lameths, St. Simon, De Damas, Berthier, &c. There was, of course, as a French historian remarked, some inconsistency in these gentlemen fighting to establish a Government of liberty and equality in America when no one could serve as an officer in the French army unless he had four quarters to his shield. Alluding to the book of the Comte De Paris, M. John Lemoinne asks who would believe that the ex-aid-de-camp of Gen. McClellan in simply and nobly relating the history of the war of secession should find means for offending the Catholic Party. Yes, he is accused of being a Liberal and a philosopher because he took the part of the North against the South. The writer admits that the cause of the North was unpopular in France, and there were several reasons for this. "The Southerners had preserved the remnants of the French traditions, and had equally kept the chivalrous qualities and faults of the French race; they had a taste for military life, and a contempt for commerce and labor, all kinds of characteristics agreeable to the great majority of our nation. The North, on the other hand, was Protestant, Methodist, Biblical, sharp at business, calculating, and everything for which we have an antipathy. This was why the South was popular; its first victories were hailed here with enthusiasm, and the exploits of the Alabama passed into a legend. We remember that in those days one was regarded as a heretic when one did not take the side of the North.' M. John Lemoinne makes these interesting admissions to show that the Comte de Paris did not seek popularity in joining the North, and it may therefore be asked why M. John Lemoinne should appear astonished that the author, when lauding the North up to the skies, should not meet with the sympathy of his countrymen, and especially with that of the Royalists. The Royalists remember that the seeds of the Revolution were brought here from America, and that Gen. Cluseret, who played such a prominent part during the Commune, was on the same staff with the Comte de Paris. As for the French element in the civil war, it was hardly heard of except when New-Orleans was captured by the Northern fleet."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Thomas Lynch, John Welsh, burglary and receiving stolen goods.
John Hewy, Michael Cronin, burglary and receiving stolen goods.
Michael Kenny, Edward McDonald, burglary and receiving stolen goods.
Thomas Mack, burglary and receiving stolen goods.
John Samson, Charles Sanborn, William Morgan, burglary and receiving stolen goods.
James Gillespie, robbery.
Maria Jones, felonious assault and battery.
John Cloheny, felonious assault and battery.
William Miller, grand larceny.
William H. Thomas, grand larceny.
Timothy Collins, James Gibbons, Robert Collins, grand larceny.
Chauncey L. Crouch, grand larceny.
William Marcus, grand larceny.
Charles Dowling, grand larceny.
Charles A. Lindeau, Jane Fletcher, grand larceny.
Henry Cannon, grand larceny.
Isaac Taunenholz, grand larceny.
Raphael Rafol, grand larceny.
John Lohman, petit larceny.
Thomas Sullivan, George Kearnes, petit larceny.
Eugene Smith, petit larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The People ex. rel. John Dennerlin vs. Board of Police; respondents entitled to trial of the issues by a jury.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Bosserman; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Havens vs. Totten; motion granted on defendant's paying costs since service of answer, excepting trial fee, and paying $10 costs of this motion; otherwise denied.

In the matter of S. C. Irving; reference ordered.

Addie White vs. Edmund White; decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 1—12:30 P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, 106¼; Erie Railway Shares, 30¼; New-York Central, 93.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 1.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 97⅞.

PARIS, Aug. 1—6 P. M.—Rentes quoted at 63f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August, at 8⅛d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August and September, at 8¼d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,000 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August, at 8 3-16d.; do. do., deliverable September and October, at 8⅜d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 57s. ₩ cwt. Bacon, 48s. ₩ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Refined Petroleum, 9d.@9¼d. ₩ gallon.

ANTWERP, Aug. 1.—Petroleum, 25¼f. for fine pale American.

HAVANA, Aug. 1.—Sugar nominal. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas 266,000 bxs. and 11,500 hhds. Receipts of the week, 3,100 bxs. and 976 hhds. Exported during the week, 35,500 bxs. and 3,000 hhds., including 24,000 bxs. and all the hhds. to the United States. Molasses nominal. Bacon $38@$42 ₩ cwt. Butter—Superior American $72@$74 ₩ quintal; Goshen $83@$85. Flour $29@$31 ₩ bbl. Hams—American Sugar-cured $54@$56 ₩ quintal. Lard, in tins, $41@$42 ₩ quintal. Potatoes, $12@$13 ₩ bbl. Honey, 10½ reals ₩ gallon. Empty Hogsheads, $8. Lumber—White Pine, $30; Pitch Pine, $70 ₩ M. Shooks nominal. Hoops dull. Freights nominal. Sugar closed to-day—No. 12 D. S. 18@18½ reals ₩ arroba. Spanish gold 234@236. Exchange on the United States, 60 days, currency, 112@114 prem.; short sight, 117@118 prem.; 60 days, gold, 128@130 prem.; short sight, 132@134 prem.; on London, 160@162 prem.; on Paris, 133@135 prem.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 1.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 Miss. 6s 1877	96½	400 Western Un....s3	73⅞
2,000 C. P. G'ld B'ds	89¾	100 do.	73⅞
2,000 U. P. Income	84½	300 do.....b3	74
100 Pacific Mail...b3	44⅞	300 N. western....b3	38½
100 Erie Railway	32⅛	200 do.	38½
300 Lake Shore	72¾	100 do.	38⅝
600 do.......b3	72⅞	100 N. W. Pref.	56½
200 do.	72⅞	100 do.	56⅝
30 N. J. Central	106⅛	100 do.	56⅞
500 Union Pacific..b3	28¾	200 St. Paul Pref.	54½
200 do.......s3	28⅝	100 do.	54⅝
600 do.......b3	28¾	100 St. Paul	35⅝
1000 do.	28¾	100 do.....s3	35½
500 do.......b3	28⅞	100 do.	35¾
600 do.	28¾	100 do.....b3	35⅞
400 do.	28⅞	100 Del., Lack. & Wn.	107⅜
100 do.......b3	28⅞	100 Han. & St. Joseph	26¼
100 do.......s3	28¾	100 C., C. & I. C.	15⅞
300 Toledo & Wabash	36⅛	100 do.	16¼

MONDAY, Aug. 3—A. M.

The leading topic of interest in the past week in Wall street circles was the completion of the negotiation of the balance of the National Funded Loan, concerning which transaction the Government has, up to this time, furnished so little information. The whole subject had been so closely followed by the press, however, that there was not much left for official promulgation, and the general feeling was largely prepared for the result which has been developed long before the negotiations had been concluded. The acceptance of over $10,000,000 home bids for the New Fives at par and interest in gold, and of $45,000,000 from the foreign Syndicate at the same rate, less a commission of ¼ ₩ cent., making "firm" sales of upward of $55,000,000 in all, gave general satisfaction among financial and commercial classes, and was looked upon, generally, as a very successful operation for the Government. The first effect experienced was a decline in Gold, with a simultaneous advance in the share market, and the prospects were regarded as propitious for the early opening of an active Fall and Winter business. The very slight disturbance in the rates of Foreign Exchange, and the limited deflection in Gold prices, as well as the excellent terms secured by the Government, requiring the expense of preparation and delivery of the bonds to be borne by the Syndicate, were pointed to as evidences of the great success which had marked the undertaking. Bids from home investors to the amount of $10,000,000 were rejected, because the price offered by the bidders was par, without interest, and as we since learn from Washington other domestic bids for more than $11,000,000 at acceptable prices were received at the Treasury, but too late to be considered in making the awards. The Secretary states that when they were received, the negotiation with the Syndicate was in progress, and he could not bring in these dilatory proposals without imperiling the Government prospects of securing the large bid from the Syndicate. They were, therefore, omitted. The good effect of the negotiation, however, was almost canceled later in the week by the announcement that the Treasury Department had called for but $25,000,000 of 5-20s as the first installment of the old bonds to be funded. It had been almost universally expected that the first call would be for the entire amount of the firm bids; but when the actual call dropped to less than one-half of that amount there was great disappointment expressed; the market for Government Bonds, Railway Shares and Mortgages, and Miscellaneous Stocks reacted ⅛ to ⅞ ₩ cent. on fairly active dealings, and the Gold premium recovered ½ ₩ cent. from a reduction of ⅞. There are also many significant grumblings based on the somewhat strange fact that up to this writing the Secretary has made no official announcement, throughout the whole transaction, of the whole amount of bids accepted and rejected. While this call was exerting its depressing effect in the market, a report was industriously circulated that the Treasury would sell $10,000,000 of Gold in August, to aid in lowering the Gold premium, and thus facilitate the marketing of the New Bonds, but this rumor was early shown to be purely speculative, and exerted but a short-lived and insignificant influence on the rate. In the market for Railway Shares and Mortgages the week was by great odds the dullest of the season, the sales of Stocks averaging but about 50,000 shares per day. Monday's sales were but 24,000 shares, and Saturday's but 44,000, so the week opened and closed with inactivity as the feature. The market was weak in the first two days, but advanced generally in the middle of the week, and then declined under the pressure noted above. In the last days, however, there was a sharp recovery, and the final prices were, with one or two exceptions, at or near the highest of the week. C., C. & I. C. fell from 17⅝ to 15 on the announcement of a default in the payment of second mortgage coupons, due Aug. 1, but closed at a recovery of 1¼ ₩ cent. The Texas International Railway Company also defaulted the interest payments on its convertible bonds. The advance in prices for the week, up to the close on Saturday, showed a net improvement in the general list of ⅛ to 2⅛ ₩ cent. The larger advance is noticeable in Union Pacific and North-western preferred, while Panama shows a gain of 1⅞, Wabash 1, and Pacific Mail ¾ ₩ cent. Government bonds were fairly active during the week, and prices were well maintained, though the 1862s became weaker and declined under the Secretary's call, embracing this issue. In Railway Mortgages, the principal interest was centred in Union Pacific. The dealings in these issues were extensive and Incomes 7½ ₩ cent., and the new issue of Sinking Funds 5 ₩ cent. Money continued easy at 2@3 ₩ cent. for call loans, and the markets for Exchange, State Bonds, and Bank Shares were steady without any interesting features. The Weekly Statement of Averages of the Banks, as reported through the Clearing-house, is a favorable one. The noteworthy differences are a gain of $2,104,100 in Legal Tender and a diminution of $2,155,500 in the loans. The specie average has declined $1,353,000, making the gain in the reserve $751,100. The legal reserve required is $60,685,325, and the banks are now holding an actual reserve of $90,112,600, or $30,427,275 in excess of the requirement under the law. The excess last week amounted to $29,282,925, so that the net gain balancing the specie loss of the present week against the gain in Legal Tenders, leaves a net reserve gain of $1,144,350. The following is a comparative statement for the past three weeks:

	July 18.	July 25.	Aug. 1.
Loans	$285,315,000	$284,168,100	$282,012,600
Specie	27,755,300	26,646,700	25,293,700
Circulation	25,727,500	25,767,600	25,762,200
Deposits	242,983,600	244,314,300	242,741,300
Legal Tender	61,853,700	63,714,800	65,813,900

The following shows the relation between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	July 25.	Aug. 1.	Differences.
Specie	$26,646,700	$25,293,700	Dec. $1,353,000
Legal Tender	63,714,800	65,818,900	
Total reserve	$90,361,500	$91,112,600	
Reserve required against deposits	61,078,575	60,685,325	
Excess of reserve above legal requirement	29,282,925	30,427,275	Inc. $1,144,350

The public debt statement for July shows a reduction in the debt of $1,283,000. The National Bank circulation outstanding at the close of the week was $349,984,000, and the bonds held to secure circulation $388,500,000. The total expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 13 were $287,133,000.

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the total number of Shares sold are as follows:

	Highest	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
N. Y. C. & Hudson Con.	100	100	320
Lake Shore	73	72½	6,400
Rock Island	99	99	200
Del., Lack. & Western	107⅜	107¼	200
Wabash	36¼	35⅝	1,800
Western Union Telegraph	74	73⅞	7,300
North-western	38⅝	38⅜	1,100
North-western Preferred	56⅞	56½	400
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35⅞	35½	3,300
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	54⅝	54½	300
Panama	112	111⅞	300
Pacific Mail	44⅞	44⅝	1,900
Erie	32¼	32	900
Ohio & Miss.	25⅛	25⅛	100
Union Pacific	28⅞	28⅞	13,200
C., C. & Ind. Cen.	16⅜	15	3,700
Hannibal & St. Joseph	26¼	26¼	100
Pittsburg	89	89	200
Quicksilver Preferred	30	30	100
Adams Express	109⅜	109⅜	100
Total			44,920

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117½	117¾
6s, 1881, Registered	117¼	117¾
6s, 1881, Coupons	118¼	118½
5-20s, 1862, Registered	111	112
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	111½	112
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114½	114½
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115¾	116
5-20s, 1865, Registered	114¾	115
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116⅞	117
5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115¼	115½
5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116¼	116⅜
5-20s, 1867, Registered	115½	115¾
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117½	117¾
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116	....
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117¾	....
10-40s, Registered	110⅛	110⅜
10-40s, Coupons	113⅜	113⅝
5s, 1881, Registered	111¾	112
5s, 1881, Coupons, ex coup	111⅞	112
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	89½	90
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	80¼	81

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb'y & Sus. 1st	102	L. S. con. reg. 1st	96
Alb'y & Sus. 2d	100	M. C. con. 7s, 1902	98
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, g.	56½	M. C. 1st, 8s, '82	110
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	48	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101
Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	94½
Chi. & Alt. 1st	103½	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	92
Chi. & Alt. inc.	95	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.	89
Joliet & Chi. 1st	105	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	*89½
St. L., J. & C. 1st	96	N. Y. C. 1st, coup.	104½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st	108	H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104
C., R. I. & P.	103	H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101
Cen. of N. J. 1st, n.	106¼	O. & M. con. S. F.	91¼
Am. D. & Imp. bds.	98½	O. & M. con.	88½
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	74	Cen. P. gold bds.	89½
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D	73	U. Pac. 1st	84
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	*100	U. Pac. L. G. 7s	81¾
C. & N. W. 1st	*96	U. Pac. inc. 10s	83½
Galena & C. ext.	100	U. Pac. S. F.	68
Galena & C. 2d	98	C. & N. W. coup. G. bds	78
Chicago & Mil. 1st	90	P. R. Mo. 1st Caron.	60
C., C. C. & I. 1st 7's S. F.	100	P. R. 7s, g'td by Mo	98
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	104⅛	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	104⅜
D., Lack. & W. 7's con.	104	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	100
Morris & Essex 1st	105	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d	96
Morris & Essex 2d	100	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	100½
Erie 1st extended	102½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	88
Erie 3d, 7's 1883	97	C., Chi. & Ind. 1st	81½
Erie 4th, 7's, 1880	96	St. L. & I. M. 1st	86*
Erie 5th, 7's, 1888	92	St. L. & I. M. 2d	53
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d	99½	Alton & T. H. 1st	102½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	102½	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	89
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100	T., Peo. & War., E. D.	81
Clev. & Tol. new bds.	97	T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	75½*
Clev., P. & Ash. old	99	Tol. & Wab. 2d	78
Buffalo & Erie new	97	Gt. Western 1st, '83	87½
Buff. & State Line 7's	95	L. S. con. coup. 1st	96
Lake Shore Div.	95		

* Ex-interest.

The following table shows the course of prices in Gold, bonds, and the active stocks, based on daily closing rates for the week:

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		Aug. 2, '73.
U. S. New 5s, Coup., '81	113½@113⅜@113¼@*111¾	*114¾
U. S. 5-20s, Coup., '62	113¼@113⅛@111⅛	119⅜
U. S. 5-20s, Coup., '67	117⅞@117½@117⅝@117¾@117⅝	118⅞
American Gold	109½@109⅛@109⅜@109¼@109⅜	115⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87@$4 87½—$4 87@$4 87¼—$4 86¾@$4 87¼	109
N. Y. C. & Hud.	99¾@100⅜@100¼@100@100⅛	105¾
Chi. & R. I.	98⅜@99@99½@99@99⅛	110¼
Pacific Mail	44⅛@44½@44¾@44⅞	37⅞
St. Paul Common	35⅜@35⅞@35¾@35⅞	53⅜
St. Paul Pref.	54@54½@55@55¼@54⅝	73⅝
Western Union	72¾@72⅞@73⅛@73⅝@74	92¾
Union Pacific	26⅝@27⅛@27¾@27⅞@28¾	28⅞
Lake Shore	72¼@72⅜@73⅛@72¾@72⅝@72⅞	95⅛
Tol. & Wab.	35⅛@35⅝@36⅛@36½@36⅛	72¾
N. W. Common	38@38⅜@38⅝@38½@38⅝	68¾
N. W. Pref.	54¾@56½@56⅜@56⅞	83¼
Del., L. & W.	108@107¼@107½@107⅜	101⅜
N. J. Central	105½@106@106⅛@106@106⅛	103
Panama	110@111½@111⅝@112@111½@111⅞	115¾
Erie	32@32⅜@32¼@32⅛	59¾
Ohio & Mississippi	25½@25¾@25½@25¼	40
C., C. & I. C.	17⅝@17½@17@16@15@16¼	32
Harlem	125@124¾@125@124@124½@125	133⅞

*Ex-Coupon.

The Import Entries at this port of Dry Goods and General Merchandise (exclusive of foreign specie) for the fiscal year ended June 30 amounted to $380,890,275, of which $160,065,310 were embraced in the six months ending Dec. 31, 1873. The following are the import values of the same class during the current calendar year:

January	$30,211,665	July 3	$5,443,762
February	34,616,354	July 11	7,814,988
March	42,448,552	July 18	6,358,478
April	40,569,095	July 25	8,640,546
May	40,532,709	Aug. 1	7,208,727
June	32,446,690		
Total to date			$256,391,556
For corresponding period 1873			245,554,060
For corresponding period 1872			260,515,170

The Produce Exports for the week amounted to $6,661,788, (exclusive of Specie.) The total exports of produce since January 1 this year amount to $170,605,103, against $162,895,896 last year, and $124,277,797 in 1872. The Export values thus far this year fall $86,000,000 short of the Import valuations.

The exports of Gold and Silver from New-York for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, amounted to $50,198,126, against $59,627,723 in 1873. For the current calendar year the Specie exports have been as follows:

January	$2,660,508	July 3	$541,000
February	2,980,862	July 11	1,095,747
March	2,527,822	July 18	484,623
April	2,467,005	July 25	676,680
May	12,775,800	Aug. 1	1,248,245
June	6,913,775		
Total to date			$34,372,047
For corresponding period 1873			36,773,141
For corresponding period 1872			54,860,098

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury Department, and the Gold Interest paid out by this office, amounted to $63,220,506 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, against $71,932,471 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. For the current calendar year the receipts and payments have been as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$10,195,291	January	$9,752,291
February	10,386,566	February	3,481,055
March	11,029,633	March	4,077,472
April	9,819,441	April	2,373,644
May	8,679,313	May	8,669,601
June	7,606,000	June	2,104,000
July 3	1,570,800	July 3	9,709,460
July 11	2,137,300	July 11	3,657,300
July 18	2,085,200	July 18	1,475,000
July 25	2,639,468	July 25	1,250,383
Aug. 1	2,581,846	Aug. 1	1,253,600
Total	$68,730,860	Total	$47,803,826
For same period 1873	75,169,160	For same period 1873	49,111,492
For same period 1872	87,972,633	For same period 1872	54,251,256

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for investment securities, also gold and exchange, executed.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Domestic Wool continues to come forward freely from all points, and the receipts still largely exceed any previous year in the history of the trade. Early in the week trade was comparatively quiet, but for the past few days buyers have been quite numerous, including many of our leading manufacturers, and the sales foot up a fair average. There is no change in prices. Holders are not disposed to urge sales, and offers of 48c. for large lots of Michigan and 50c.@52½c. for Ohio have been made and refused. Fleeces have attracted considerable attention, and the sales of Washed and Unwashed, including Combing and Delaine, have been about 1,250,000 lbs. Some ordinary lots of Northern Ohio have been sold at 51c.@52c., but the bulk of the sales were at 53c.@55c. for medium X and XX fleeces, up to 60c. for XXX and picklock, and these are now the current rates. Michigan has been sold at 48c.@51c., mostly at 50c. for good average lots. There is very little Michigan to be had under 50c., although if forced upon the market now, when the wants of manufacturers are not urgent, this price could not be realized. Good lines of Western fleeces, including Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana, range from 48c.@51c. Delaine and Combing selections are in demand at full previous prices, our large mills purchasing all available lots, the sales of the week including 286,000 lbs. at 55c.@60c. for Washed, mostly at 57c.@60c., and 41½c.@43c. for Unwashed. Kentucky is firm at 45c.@46½c., and some lots are not offered under 47c., but there were no transactions in this description for the past week. There is a decided falling off in the transactions in California Wool, but this is in consequence of the small assortment offering. For some months past our manufacturers have been drawing largely on this description, and the bulk of the Clip has already passed into their hands. The bulk of the sales the past week have been from 38c.@40c. ₩ lb., and prices are fully up to previous rates for desirable lots. Pulled Wool is scarce and wanted, and choice lots of Eastern and Maine Supers and Extra meet with a ready sale at full prices. The stock of Pulled Wool has never been reduced so low, and a round lot of any kind is now difficult to find.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	8	Pork, pkgs	1
Cotton, bales	298	Beef, pkgs	100
Copper, bbls	71	Cut-meats, pkgs	65
Eggs, bbls	772	Lard, pkgs	50
Flour, bbls	9,811	Butter, pkgs	1,942
Wheat, bushels	68,100	Cheese, pkgs	11,731
Corn, bushels	56,900	Starch, bxs	275
Malt, bushels	1,250	Tobacco, hhds	234
Beans, bbls	662	Tobacco, bxs	201
Hops, bales	108	Whisky, bbls	433
Hides, bales	21	Wool, bales	605
Leather, sides	8,106		

ASHES—Are quiet but steady, with Pots quoted at $6 50@$6 75; Pearls at $9 ₩ 100 lbs. Stock, 886 bags, including 771 bbls. Pots, and 85 bbls. Pearls.

BEES-WAX—Has been very moderately sought after at 30c.@32½c. for Yellow.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet, but quoted steady, with Adamantine at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₩ lb.

COAL—Has been very sparingly dealt in, in a wholesale way, with House Cannel quoted steady at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel, $11; Cumberland Soft at $7, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ₩ ton.

COCOA—Dull at former figures; stock, 4,305 bags.

COFFEE—Held firmly, but inactive.

COTTON—Has been quite moderately sought after for shipment and spinning, at unaltered prices. Sales, 818 bales, including 720 bales to shippers and 98 bales to spinners. For forward delivery, trade has been on a limited scale, at rather easier rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,500 bales, (of which 2,100 bales were on last evening, and 4,400 bales to-day,) and 700 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 16⅛c.; September, 16 13-32c.; October, 16 7-16c.; November, 16⅜c.; December, 16⅜c. ₩ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 298 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were about 450 bales....The week's exports hence have been 12,756 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports thus far this season have been 2,765,684 bales, (including 1,806,606 bales to Great Britain, and 959,078 bales to the Continent,) against 2,613,705 bales the same time in 1872-3.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	15 15-16	15 15-16
Low Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Good Middling	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

DRUGS AND DYES—A moderate business has been reported in most kinds of stock, with prices quoted essentially unchanged.

DYE-WOODS—Have been inactive, but steady, with San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22, currency; Jamaica do., $20, gold; San Domingo Fustic, $22@$23, gold; Jamaica do., $22, gold, and Mexican do., $20, gold. Stock, 30 tons Camwood, 67 tons Fustic, 214 tons Logwood, 3,250 tons Lima-wood, and 162 tons Japan-wood.

FERTILIZERS—Have been generally quoted about as before as to value, on, however, a limited business.

FISH—The demand has been good for most descriptions at firm rates. Dry Cod quoted at $4 50@$5 50 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10@$18; No. 2 at $10@$12; No. 3 at $8@$10 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 35c.@40c. for Scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1, ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very dull to-day, with prices again quoted a shade lower, closing heavy. Demand mostly for small job lots of stock for home trade purposes. Some export inquiry noted, partly for the English, but mainly for the West Indies and South America, the latter mostly for stock available at from $6@$6 50 ₩ bbl. The sales since our last have been 7,850 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $5@$6 25; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 50@$4 25; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 40@$5 10, chiefly at $4 75@$5; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 25@$5 85, chiefly at $5 45@$5 55; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 85@$6 65; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 15@$5 65, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50: poor to choice round-hoop Ohio, $5 35@$5 75, mainly at $5 50@$5 65; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 50@$6 10, and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range....Southern Flour, 5c.@10c. lower, on sales of only 550 bbls....Rye Flour firm; 370 bbls. sold....Corn Meal more active at steady rates; sales, 1,150 bbls., chiefly Western Yellow at $3 65@$4 15, and Brandywine at $4 60@$4 65 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted 2c.@3c. a bushel lower, on more urgent offerings, particularly of other than the best samples of Milwaukee. Demand limited, for export as well as milling. Winter Wheat also easier in price and less sought after. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 63,000 bushels at $1 30@$1 36 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 30@$1 32 for Duluth and Minnesota stock, with $1 34 reported bid and $1 36 asked for best Milwaukee stock; $1 28@$1 30 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring—the latter an extreme; $1 23@$1 26 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, car stock, with $1 25 reported as the best bid for prime boat-loads; $1 18@$1 30 for ungraded Spring; $1 28@$1 32 for new Red and Amber Western, chiefly at $1 30 for Red and $1 32 for Amber; $1 35 for Amber Tennessee; $1 45 for new White Kentucky....Corn has been quoted lower, on a very moderate inquiry from shippers, as well as from the home trade. The offerings have been more liberal. The reports from Chicago relative to the "cornering" operations made but little impression on the local market further than to induce buyers to purchase more reservedly. Sales have been reported of 72,500 bushels, at 77c.@79c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 78c.@78½c. for sailing vessel stock; 79c.@80c. for Yellow do., small lots and 87c.@88c., in part, for White do....Rye, Barley, and Malt about as last quoted....Oats have been much lower and unsettled; offerings increasing; trade purchasing quite sparingly and only to meet very urgent wants. Sales of Old confined to car stock, and embracing two car-loads of Mixed Western at $1; three car-loads do. at 90c., afloat; one car-load White do. at 90c., afloat; and 370 bags Mixed and White Western (of which about 25 bags were musty) at 85c. And of new crop, odd lots, within the range of 75c.@85c. ₩ bushel....Hay, Straw, and Feed about as last quoted....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 19,932 bbls. Flour, 327,841 bushels Wheat, 854,427 bushels Corn, and 1,156 bushels Rye.

HARDWARE—A moderate inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds of stock, at generally unchanged quotations.

HEMP—Quiet, but quoted steady. Sales, 500 bales Jute Butts at 2 11-16c., currency. Stock of Hemp in first hands, 100 bales American and 138,700 bales foreign.

HIDES—The dealings have been comparatively moderate, with prices quoted about as before. The week's receipts have been 19,072 Hides. Sales, 33,325 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 10,310 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 to 23 lbs., at 25½c.@26½c., gold, 2 to 4 months, usual selection; 720 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, 21 to 22 lbs., on private terms; 2,730 Dry Corrientes, 24 lbs., at 25c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 7,480 Dry Rio Grande Ox and Cow, 20½ to 22 lbs., at 25c., gold, 30 to 60 days, usual selection; 845 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 21 to 22 lbs., part at 22c., gold, 60 days, as they run; 2,485 Dry Matamoras, 24 to 25 lbs., 610 Dry Bogota, 21 to 22 lbs., 370 Dry Acapulco, 22 lbs., 330 Dry Laguayra, 20 lbs., 1,480 Dry Texas and Western, 22 to 23 lbs., 910 Dry Texas and Western Kips, 10 lbs., 2,240 Wet-salted Texas and Western, 48 to 55 lbs., 755 Wet-salted Texas and Western Kips, 22 lbs., on private terms; 2,010 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., at 11½c., currency. Stock to-day, 138,300 Hides and 1,152 bales do., (against 207,500 Hides and 769 bales do. same time last year,) including 36,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, &c., 30,000 Dry Montevideo, 16,100 Dry Rio Grande, 3,100 Dry Orinoco, 8,300 Dry Central American, 10,900 Dry Mexican, 5,000 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 2,600 Dry and Salted African, 1,100 Dry Puerto Cabello, 800 Dry and Salted West India, 17,500 Dry Texas, Western, and Southern, 6,200 Wet-salted Texas, Western, and Southern, 620 bales Calcutta Cow, 532 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

MOLASSES—Quiet to-day; holders firm in their views. Stock to-day, 4,746 hhds. foreign, (including 4,029 hhds. Porto Rico, 551 hhds. English Islands, and 166 hhds. Cuba Muscovado,) against 5,129 hhds. foreign (including 2,798 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,507 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 677 hhds. Clayed Cuba, and 147 hhds. St. Croix) same date last year.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in active demand at generally firmer prices. Sales, 3,900 bbls. Strained, to arrive, part at $2 20; 500 bbls. No. 2 at $2 30, and 200 bbls. low No. 1 and Pale at $2 75@$4 ₩ 280 lbs....Tar quiet at $2 70@$3; City Pitch, $2 50 ₩ bbl....Spirits Turpentine inactive, with merchantable quoted at the close at 34½c.@35c.; sales, 100 bbls., to arrive, at 34c. ₩ gallon....Stock in yard includes 65,760 bbls. Resin, 2,722 bbls. Tar, and 7,309 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

OIL-CAKE—Has been moderately sought after, with Western quoted at $46 50@$47 50, currency; City, $45@$46 50, gold. The week's exports have been 3,496 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude sold to the extent of 2,000 bbls., in bulk, at 5c.; market steady....Refined dull and heavy, at 11⅝c.@11¾c. for early delivery here, and 11⅝c. at Philadelphia....Refined, in cases, 17c....Naphtha, 7½c.@7¼c.

PROVISIONS—A more active demand has been noted for Pork, for early delivery, in good part to go out of the market, at stronger prices. Sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls. Western Mess at $22 10@$22 35; 85 bbls. do at $22 37½@$22 50; with Prime Mess quoted at $20. And for forward delivery of Western Mess, 2,250 bbls., August options, at $22 10@$22 40, closing at $22 40; 2,000 bbls. September at $22 25@$22 70, closing at $22 50 ₩ bbl....The stock of Pork in the packing-yards to-day was 43,855 bbls. (including 6,754 bbls. old, and 37,101 bbls. new,) against 57,253 bbls. July 1, 1874, and 43,855 bbls. August 1, 1873. The stock to-day includes 34,636 bbls. New Mess, (as against 43,159 bbls. do. July 1, 1874,) 1,357 bbls. Prime Mess, and 104 bbls. Prime. The Receipts of Pork in July were 2,042 bbls....Dressed Hogs in demand; City quoted steady at 9c. and 9½c. ₩ lb....Cut Meats in moderately active request at firm rates; sales 150 boxes Backs, at Boston, at 11c.; and sundry lots of City Bulk Stock at previous rates....Bacon dull, but stiffly held; Long Clear quoted at 11c.; Short and Long Clear, Winter deliveries, 9½c. asked....Lard has been quoted higher, but rather quiet for early delivery; sales 500 tcs. Western Steam at 13¼c.; 45 tcs. City, 13c.; quoted at the close at 13c. bid, and 13¼c. asked, with No. 1 City quoted at 12¾c.@13c.; and Refined at 13⅝c.@14c. And for forward delivery, an active business at much firmer rates; of Western Steam, 3,250 tcs., August options, sold at 13 5-16c.@13¼c., closing at 13 5-16c.@13⅜c.; 5,250 tcs. September, at 13¼c.@13⅝c., closing firm at 13⅝c.; 500 tcs., October, at 13½c., and 500 tcs., seller remainder of the year, at 10⅞c....Beef quiet and unchanged; of Beef Hams, 100 bbls. sold within the range of $16@$20....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, about as last quoted....Stock of Beef, in the packing yards to-day, 4,081 tcs. and bbls., (including 2,469 tcs. and bbls. old, and 1,612 tcs. and bbls. new,) against 5,201 tcs. and bbls. July 1, 1874, and 23,821 tcs. and bbls. Aug. 1, 1873....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 761 pks. Pork, 1,144 pks. Beef, 3,610 bxs. Bacon, 3,180 pks. Lard, 92,080 bxs. Cheese, and 922 pks. Butter.

SALT—Has been in fair demand as a rule, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 75, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 28c.@30c.

SKINS—A fairly active inquiry prevails for Deer, at stronger rates; receipts, 149 bales; sales, 13,000 lbs. Central America, 7,000 lbs. Sisal, 3,000 lbs. Vera Cruz, and 1,000 lbs. Matamoras, within our range. Goat firm and wanted; receipts, 139 bales; sales, 165 bales Payta, and 100 bales Mexican, on private terms. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 62½c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.; Guatemala, 67½c.; not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 63c.; Angostura, 48c.; Para, 60c.; Puerto Cabello, 52½c.@55c., currency, ₩ lb.; Tampico Goat, 57½c.; Matamoras, 57½c.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@50c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 52c.; Cape, 38c.@42c.; Madras, ₩ skin, 50c.; Patna, 34c.@37½c., currency, ₩ lb.

SOAP—Has been moderately sought after since our last, with Castile at 9c.@9½c., currency. Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6⅝c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw quoted firm to-day, on the basis of 7⅞c.@8c. for fair, 8⅛c.@8 3-16c. for good, and 8½c.@8 5-16c. for prime refining stock, with some operators quoting 1-16c. higher than these figures; but trade has been quiet, with only 500 hhds. Refining Cuba reported sold at 8c. ₩ lb. Refined stiffly held, on a moderately active inquiry.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, Aug. 1.

	1873. Hhds.	1874. Hhds.
Cuba	94,043	141,338
Porto Rico	5,642	708
Martinique	2,118	610
English Islands	1,269	716
St. Croix	509	
Grand Total, hhds	103,681	143,372
Grand total, bxs	48,204	96,105
Grand total, bags	215,588	*228,822
Melado, hhds	8,358	1,602

* Included in the stock of Sugar, in bags, to-day, were 151,494 bags Manila, 57,580 bags Brazil, 7,735 bags Java, 11,703 bags Cuba, and 310 bags San Domingo.

TALLOW, &c.—Of Tallow, 310,000 lbs. sold at 7⅞c.@8⅛c. for Good to strictly Prime; market firm. The week's exports hence have been 1,383 pks....Of Stearine, 20 tcs. Very Choice Western sold at 16c., with Prime City quoted at 16c. ₩ lb.

WHISKEY—Quoted down to $1 03 per gallon. Sales 50 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The Grain movement in the way of berth freights have been fair, with rates for Liverpool quoted at about steady, but for most other ports lower and irregular. In the line of general cargo there has been a moderate movement reported, almost wholly by steam, for British ports, but with the advantage as to rates in favor of shippers. The chartering business has been, comparatively, with the main call for vessels suited to the Petroleum trade, at somewhat easier figures....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 900 bales Cotton, at 7-32d. ₩ lb.; 16,000 bushels Wheat, at 7d.; 8,000 bushels Grain, at 6½d.@7d. ₩ bushel; 470 bxs. Bacon, and 175 pks. Butter, at 35s.@40s.; 2,300 bxs. Cheese, in lots, at 40s.@45s.; 275 pks. Provisions, part on the basis of 6s. 6d. ₩ tierce; 290 hhds. Tobacco, at 30s.; 5,000 Staves, on private terms. And, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 200 bales Cotton, at 5-16d. ₩ lb.; 200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; 52,000 bushels Grain at 7d.@8d., closing at 7d. ₩ bushel; 500 bbls. Resin at 3s. 6d.; 75 hhds. Tallow at 37s. 6d.; 50 tons Bacon and 2,000 Hides at 40s.; 2,500 bxs. Cheese at 50s. ₩ ton; 300 tcs. Beef at 7s. ₩ tierce; 300 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.@35s. Also a ship, 1,426 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms, quoted at 77s. 6d.@82s. 6d....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 6d. ₩ standard bushel; 65 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d....For Glasgow, by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain, reported at 5d. ₩ bushel; 2,000 bbls. Resin, mainly at 2s. 3d. ₩ 280 lbs.; 1,500 bxs. Cheese, 450 bags Oil-cake, and 25 pks. Tobacco, on private terms; and 300 bales Hair at 35s....For Bristol, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 7d. ₩ bushel; 20,000 bxs. Cheese at 50s ₩ ton....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, 423 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. ₩ bbl....For the Continent, a schooner, with Tobacco, from Baltimore, reported at $950, and a ship, 849 tons, with Dye-woods from the west coast of Mexico on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 25,000 bushels Corn at 10d. ₩ bushel, 500 tcs. Lard at 30s. ₩ ton, 850 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 30s. for cases, and 450 pks. Merchandise at current rates; also, a Dutch bark, 521 tons, hence with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ₩ bbl....For the Baltic direct, a British bark, 432 tons, (to arrive soon,) hence with about 2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 7½d. ₩ bbl....For Bordeaux, a schooner with Tobacco from Baltimore, reported at 30s....For the River Platte, a bark, 484 tons, hence with Lumber, reported at $18; a brig, with do., from Brunswick, at $21 50; and a bark with do., from Montreal, at $20, gold, and primage....For Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, a German brig, with Lumber, reported from St. Mary's, at $22, gold, and 5 ₩ cent., with privilege of the Up-river ports at $4 additional....For Philadelphia, with Lumber, from Fernandina, at $8; a brig, with do., from St. Mary's, and a schooner, with do., from Savannah, at $8....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Fernandina, at $8 50; and several schooners, with Ice, from Kennebec, at $1 10@$1 20.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm, in fair demand, and a shade higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 08½ for new; $1 12 for old; No. 2 Spring, $1 04¾@$1 05, spot; $1 03¾ August; $1 01¾@$1 02 September; No. 3 Spring, 97c.@97½c.; Rejected, 87c.@87¼c. Corn quiet and weak, and unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 61c. bid; 61¼c. asked, cash; 60⅞c. August and September; Rejected, 59½c.@60c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2 old, 50c.; new, 46c., spot; 37⅞c. bid, August; 35½c. September. Rye dull and lower; No 2, 70c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork in fair demand and higher at $23 62½@$23 75, spot; $23 75, August; $23 87½, September. Lard quiet, but firm, at 12⅝c.@13c., spot; 13c., August. Bulk Meats in fair demand, firm and higher: Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Clear Sides, 10c.@9⅞c. Whisky in good demand at 98c. Freights dull and nominal. At 3 P. M. Wheat closed dull and lower at $1 03⅛ cash and August; $1 01¼, September. Corn quiet at 60⅞c.@61c., cash and August; 61c., September. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 290,000 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 926,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 8,463 bbls.; Wheat, 33,088 bushels; Corn, 118,707 bushels; Oats, 28,700 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 33,293 bushels; Corn, 106,035 bushels; Flour, 2,000 bbls. Rail Exports—Wheat 33,700 bushels; Corn, 30,200 bushels; Oats, 28,700 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 7½c.; Corn, 8¼c.; Oats, 5½c. to New-York. Flour firm; sales 1,200 bbls. on the range Western Spring, $6@$6 25; baker's, $6 50@$6 75; Amber, $6 50@$6 75. White, $7@$7 25. Wheat in light demand; sales Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 28, held at $1 24; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 23½@$1 24; Sheboygan and Green Bay Spring, $1 28. Corn quiet with lower tendency; sales 2,000 bushels at 70c. Oats scarce but steady; No. 2 Western held at 65c. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat easy; sample lots of No. 3 Red at $1 05@$1 07; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 15; inspected No. 3 sold at $1 09@$1 10¼. Corn steady at 60c.@61c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats dull and drooping at 45c.@46c. for No. 2, cash; 40½c., August. Barley quiet; sample lots of Iowa at $1 05@$1 10. Rye—No sales. Whisky firm at 99c. Pork firm at $23 75@$24. Dry-salted Meats held firmly at previous prices. Bacon active and higher; good consumptive and speculative demand; sales at 9¼c. for Shoulders, 11⅝c.@11¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c. for Clear Sides; Clear Sides, 12c., buyer Aug. 10 to Sept. 10. Lard firm at 12c. for Summer. Live Hogs unchanged. Cattle dull and unchanged. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,200 Hogs, 1,000 Cattle. Shipments—17,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat quiet and steady at $1 03@$1 05 for Red; $1 15@$1 20 for White. Corn dull and declining at 63c.@67. Oats dull and declining at 48c.@52c. for New; 55c.@60c. for Old. Rye steady at 85c. Butter easier; not quotably lower. Provisions excited; prices higher. Pork quiet, but firm at $24. Lard firm and scarce at 13c. bid for Summer; 14½c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats active and higher; Shoulders sold at 8¼c., spot; 8½c., buyer August; held higher at close; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Bacon active and higher; large sales of Shoulders at 9c.; Clear Rib Sides sold early at 11½c.@11⅝c., closing at 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Whisky firm and in good demand at 97c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 1.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat steady at $1 30 for No. 2 White Wabash; $1 16@$1 16½ for No. 3; $1 30 for Extra White Michigan; $1 13 for Amber Michigan; $1 14 September; No. 1 Red, $1 16; No. 2, cash and August, $1 13; September, $1 13½; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 18. Corn advancing tendency; High Mixed, 64½c. August, 64½c.; September, 63¾c.; October, 62½c.; Low Mixed, 63¾c.; no grade, 64½c. Oats unchanged. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—55,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—53,000 bushels Wheat, 49,000 bushels Corn, and 7,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1 15; No. 2 at $1 09¾, cash; $1 08¼ August; $1 04¼ September. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, 61½c.@62c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 at 55c. Rye scarce and nominal; No. 1 at 95c. Barley firm and scarce; No. 2 Spring, $1 05, cash, August and September. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—Flour dull, steady, and unchanged. Wheat steady; Amber Western, $1 30@$1 37. Corn firm for Southern; Southern White, 91c.@92c.; Southern Yellow, 82c.; Western Mixed nominal at 78c. Oats active and firmer; Southern and Western, 65c. Rye dull. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong, quiet, and unchanged. Coffee firmer, but not quotably higher, with a little better inquiry; fair to prime Rio cargoes, 20c.@22c. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky, $1 03@$1 04, outside price for jobbing lots.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; shipping grades nearly nominal; other grades fairly active; prices easy; Texans sold at $2 50@$4 50; common to extra shipping, $4 50@$6 50; Stockers, $3@$4 50; shipments, 2,500. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market quiet, weak, and unchanged; inferior to medium, $ @$6 65; good to choice, $6 75@$6 90; extra, $7@$7 15; shipments, 7,000. Sheep dull; receipts, 74; nominally $3@$5 for good to best.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 1.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged at 78c.@83c. Oats unchanged at 65c. Rye unchanged at 80c. Pork dull and lower at $24. Bacon in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12⅜c. Sugar-cured Hams, 15½c.@16c. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11⅜c. Lard 15¼c.@15½c. Whisky, 97c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Butter, Cheese, and Eggs unchanged. Petroleum—Refined steady at 11⅝c.@11¾c., cash and August; Crude, in bbls., 8¼c.; in bulk, 4¾c. Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat firmer; new Red, $1 25@$1 32; Amber, choice old, $1 51@$1 52. Corn very weak and unsettled; Yellow, 81c.@82c.; Western Mixed, 80c.@81c.; White, old, 79c.@80c. Whisky, $1 04.

DETROIT, Aug. 1.—Flour dull and declining. Wheat dull and declining at $1 28@$1 29 for extra new; No. 1 Old, $1 30; New, $1 26; Amber New, $1 12½. Corn dull and declining at 67c. Oats dull and declining at 56c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, and 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—27,000 bushels Corn.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—Coffee easier; Ordinary, 19c.@20c.; Fair, 20¾c.@21c.; Good, 21½c.@21¾c.; Prime, 22¾c.@23c.; Stock, 10,000 bags. Corn-meal advanced at $4 25@$4 37½; others unchanged. Gold, 109½. Exchange—New-York Sight ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 35½.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 1.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 31c. Resin firm at 70c. for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 35 for Hard, $2 25 for Yellow Dip, $2 75 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 10.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 78 bales; gross, 294 bales; exports coastwise, 476 bales; sales, 250 bales; last evening, 100 bales; stock, 24,154 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 1.—Cotton firm; fair demand; prices nominally unchanged; Low Middling, 15½c.@15¾c.; receipts, 45 bales; shipments, 265 bales; stock, 7,337 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 1.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 41 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 6,503 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 1.—Cotton dull; nothing doing; nominally unchanged; net receipts, 10 bales; exports coastwise, 242 bales; stock, 4,969 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 1.—Cotton steady; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 33 bales; gross, 33 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 2,327 bales.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 3, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—WITH THE TIDE—Miss Mayhew, Miss Markland.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—EVANGELINE, THE BELLE OF ACADIA—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Mme. Violette Picault and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY—Afternoon.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION—Court of Death.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum............2
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New-York City.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

Some facts not exactly discouraging are mentioned in our Washington dispatches. The internal revenue receipts were larger last month by a million of dollars than for the same month last year, when the panic had not yet fallen upon us. The debt reduction, too, is over twelve hundred thousand dollars, as against $370,000 for the corresponding period. The latter is to some extent fortuitous, but the increase of the internal revenue receipts is a tolerably accurate indication of an actual improvement in business. We believe that for legitimate operations, prudently conducted the outlook is exceedingly good. Speculation, happily, does not promise so well.

After a good deal of threatening, Mr. HINCKLEY, President of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad, has decided to run the postal cars a little while longer. He was to have withdrawn their service yesterday, but the whole question goes over until to-day, when a conference is to be held. Mr. HINCKLEY demands an increased compensation; the Postmaster General replies that the law forbids any increase. Mr. HINCKLEY says that other railroad companies are paid higher rates than those offered by his company; there is no reply to that statement. Furthermore, Mr. HINCKLEY suggests that as the law, according to the Postmaster General, prohibits the required advance in rate of compensation, the department may employ a private contractor at any rate; and he intimates that a contract may be made with private persons on terms somewhat similar to those now existing between his road and the Government, except that the contractors will want more pay. This is, of course, an ingenious scheme by which the law may be evaded and Mr. HINCKLEY gain his ends. It could not be honestly entertained by the department. Therefore, unless some kind of a compromise is made to-day, the mails between Washington and Philadelphia will be sent by way of Harrisburg. There was an apprehension that Mr. HINCKLEY'S was a test case. It seems, however, that he stands quite alone.

Although we cannot publish any letters which enter into a detailed discussion of the Brooklyn scandal, we make room this morning for two or three which refer to outside points. A "Subscriber" writes to say: "Mr. BEECHER is the accused party, and should have the benefit of a doubt. Do you not place the same reliance on TILTON'S accusations as you do on BEECHER'S denial?" No, we do not; and it is hard for us to understand how anybody can have read the little we have had to say on the subject and so misconstrue us. We put aside TILTON'S statements altogether, (it not being our duty to decide on them one way or other,) and simply say that Mr. BEECHER'S own letters seem to call for explanation, since he has himself demanded an investigation into the whole affair. The "scandal" has been *forced* upon the attention of the public, and letters from Mr. BEECHER have been published and not yet repudiated by Mr. BEECHER. Are they genuine? And if so, what do they mean? These are the questions which are being asked by thousands of persons, with the full hope and confidence that when Mr. BEECHER chooses to speak they will be answered satisfactorily. That hope and confidence we beg to share, while wishing that these Brooklyn ladies and gentlemen could have managed to settle their affairs without thrusting them into the newspapers. In reference to the latter point, the Springfield *Republican* recently made a few remarks which are so much to the purpose that we shall copy them: "We admire the consistency of condemning the newspapers, up hill and down, for dealing with the BEECHER scandal and then going into the pulpit and preaching about it. The fact is, that the newspapers have kept silent about it for six years, and never would have mentioned it if it had not been forced upon them by the clerical profession sitting in council and by the religious press." We know this to be true, for we have ourselves suppressed hundreds of "statements" and letters which have been sent to us on this subject during the past few years.

A revival of the famous Colorado diamond swindle is suggested by some of the California newspapers. One of the victims of that great fraud has brought a suit against WM. LENT, the chief organizer of the "Diamond Mining Company," to recover $20,000 paid for stock, now alleged to be worthless. It is said that the defense may be that the stock is not worthless, and that an effort to prove it will be made. This, of course, would disclose a concert of action among the parties to the suit. It seems incredible, however, that any serious attempt will be made to galvanize that gigantic swindle into any semblance of life.

The agreement of the Havana merchants to advance shipping and commission rates, for the benefit of the Government, is virtually levying a special tax on commerce. These merchants agree to charge one per cent. above regular rates on all shipments, consignments, disbursements in behalf of vessels and freight money collected for the same, and one-quarter of one per cent. on bills of exchange negotiated on commission. Of course, the plea that these extra charges are to raise money for the much-embarrassed Cuban Government gives the proceeding a patriotic flavor, but it will be generally regarded as a severe and unjustifiable tax on foreign trade. A great portion of this trade is with the United States, and it follows, therefore, that our commerce with Havana, already hampered by many local burdens, is to be further taxed by this new method of raising money for a poverty-stricken Government.

YOUNG BLOOD.

The *World* does not appear to be satisfied with the list of names which is connected with the call for the Republican Convention. That fact is to be regretted, for every Republican would like to stand well with the *World* if he could. If we cannot gain its approval, however, we must try to do without it, and in the meantime endeavor to fight our fight in our own way. The Convention has been duly called, and we join in the hope expressed by most of our Republican contemporaries, that the party will not wait until the meeting at Utica before it begins to work. There is plenty of time to do a great deal of good between this and the 23d of September, and we desire especially to see friendly and successful attempts made to secure the co-operation of the Temperance leaders, who naturally belong to the Republican Party, and who ought not to be allowed to drift away from us if we can help it.

We have already insisted on the importance of sending good men to the Convention—with a special eye to the younger men of the party, who should be encouraged in every possible way to take an active and personal interest in politics. This recommendation has had the effect which we anticipated on one or two of the disreputable lobbyists and wire-pullers who have long been trying to gain control of the Republican Party in this State, and who have been allowed to show their heads in its counsels a great deal too prominently. They are for keeping "the machine in the same old hands;" for persevering in lobbying and bribery as the only proper means of managing a convention or a Legislature. A few years ago, this sort of business was at least carried on with some attempt at secrecy, but now it is openly defended as one of the sacred institutions of the country. There are newspapers especially devoted to its advocacy, and the chief lobbyists are as well known in the State as the chief brokers are in the City of New-York. They have acquired houses and lands by their trade; one of them is known to have made upward of $300,000 within the last dozen years by passing over bribes, or pocketing the money given to him for that purpose. It is not surprising to find such men as these extremely enraged to see that their system of money-making is likely to be brought to an end. They are beside themselves with fury; they cover all who assail them with the filthy slanders which long practice and the habit of lying enable them to concoct. But even if these slanders were ten times more numerous than they really are, it would be not the less our duty to grapple these rascals by the collar and drive them out of the field.

We know of no way of doing this which is likely to be more effectual than that we have suggested—namely, to bring up our young men to the front. We do not, of course, mean to say that every man who does not happen to be young ought to be sent to the right-about; far from it. Age and experience are invaluable when they are found in the path of honor. But the young men ought to have their chance. No great business establishment, no strong government, can be kept up satisfactorily without the constant infusion of new and young blood. And if it is thus with governments, surely it must be so with parties. One of Mr. GLADSTONE'S greatest mistakes was that he never looked round among his younger followers for recruits. He perpetually went to the same old bins for his wine; and the day came when the bins were empty, or when what was found in them was worthless. One of Mr. DISRAELI'S merits, and one of the secrets of his present popularity, is that he has always kept an eye open for young and promising men. And this is a lesson to which leaders of parties everywhere need not disdain to pay heed.

To turn away a faithful old friend is the last course which we should recommend. Never quarrel with the bridge which has carried you safely over, is a good and wise proverb. But in many districts, which have to be represented in the approaching convention, there is fair and honorable room for young men, and we hope that a good number of them will be sent to Utica. They will do their duty, and yet be inaccessible to the persuasions of the corruptionists who have too long carried almost everything before them in this State. They know the wants of the present hour, and if they have ambition, it is ambition such as leads to worthy aims and noble ends. Such, at least, is our hope of the young men of the present day. They certainly cannot be worse than some of the old ones. They may not "know everything" about politics when they first enter public life; and to say the truth, it is not necessary, or even desirable, that they should. But they will be free from deliberate vice and corruption—they will have virtue enough in them to spurn professional bribers of the HUGH HASTINGS and A. D. BARBER stamp when such men go to them asking them to sell their votes for money. This alone is a great thing, for if everything comes to be sifted down, it will be found that bribery is at the root of half the mischief which is every year done at Albany; and the chief professional and avowed bribers of the day in this State are the persons we have just named.

CHILDREN IN NEW-YORK CITY.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Health, the Register of Vital Statistics submitted a report for the week ending the 25th ult., which, as a contribution to the literature of sanitary science, is a most suggestive document. It appears from this report, that while the adult population of the City is enjoying a degree of good health unusual at this season of the year, the ratio of infant mortality exhibits an excessive increase. Of the total number of deaths recorded in the period included in the report, those of infants under two years of age constituted sixty per cent., or three-fifths of the total mortality. Seventy per cent. of these deaths are certified to have occurred from acute diarrheal diseases; and there is an increase in the number of fatal cases of diphtheria. The records of previous Summers exhibit nearly the same state of facts. Whenever the death rate of the City rises, the increase of infant mortality is out of all proportion to that of the adult population. Dr. HARRIS submits with his report a health map, in which he has marked every place where a death occurred, with special symbols to distinguish the death of children under two years of age. It is from this valuable chart that we may discover something of the causes of the weekly slaughter of infants. Primarily they may be set down to the pestilence-breeding tenement houses. Wherever these abound in the City, there the red marks, which indicate the death of infants, cluster so closely together as to give the surface of the map a broad red tinge.

The general outlines of the chart show that the centre of the City, from Fourteenth street northward between Lexington and Eighth avenues, is the healthiest part of it. Here very few deaths are marked, and those which are set down are scattered over a wide area. The worst and most unhealthy section is comprised within a line drawn from the Fulton Ferry across to the corner of Canal street and Broadway, thence diagonally to the foot of Twenty-second street on the East River. Between First and Second avenues from this street up to Sixtieth there is another unhealthy section. On the west side, from Eighth avenue to the river, the marks of death are frequent, especially between Thirty-sixth and Forty-eighth streets; and, again, between Canal and Fourteenth streets, with Mercer for the eastern boundary, there is a comparatively heavy rate of mortality. The lower part of the City, that south of a line drawn from river to river across the City Hall Park, has a small resident population, and the deaths in this section are very few.

These are the general outlines. Looking more into the details, it appears that in that section of the City where the German population predominate, the number of deaths was largest. The area bounded by Hester and the lower part of Grand street on the south, Eighteenth street on the north, Forsyth street and Second avenue west, and Cannon street and Avenue D on the east, is commonly known as Kleine Deutschland, from its large German population. It is a poor and densely crowded district, wherein the tenement-houses crowd together for whole blocks. In this section the infant mortality is positively appalling. A fertile but poor population, to whom the necessities of fresh air and ventilation are of less value than cheap lodging, they contribute to the weekly bills of mortality an ever-increasing number of infant deaths. On the whole length of Broome street, between the boundaries indicated, there appear only four blocks of the houses fronting on either side in which a death did not occur in the seven days covered by the report. In some of them, two and three deaths are marked. In the few blocks belted by Forsyth, Norfolk, Grand, and Houston streets, the death of twenty-one infants is recorded. From First street to Nineteenth, between First avenue and Avenue A, there is only one block free from a death mark. Four blocks are marked with three deaths in each, one with four, three with one, the others two each. Twenty of these fatal cases were those of infants. On the first-named avenue further north, between Twenty-fifth and Thirty-fourth streets, there is a sudden renewal of the red marks, each block having one or two. North of this the German element does not predominate, but there are numerous tenement-houses and shanties on the blocks between Second and Third avenues, which are mainly inhabited by the poorer classes of Irish. Here the red spots break out again, as they do in the region lying east of this line toward the river. The mortality was not so great here as in the districts lying south of it, but still sufficiently large to make a red border along the healthy space which marks all the centre of the map. Passing west of Third avenue we leave the disease-breeding portions of the City, and do not re-enter them till Eighth avenue is reached.

Here a marked change is to be noted. Over all the territory lying between Sixtieth and Fourteenth streets, west of Eighth avenue, the death marks are rather plentifully scattered, but they show that, unlike the German sections, the deaths of adults nearly equaled those of infants. A specially fatal spot is indicated between Thirty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, with Eighth and Eleventh avenues for its eastern and western boundaries. A colony of the poorer, and certainly the most dangerous, classes is settled on these blocks, and the deaths of adults rather exceed than fall below those of infants. South of this the black and red marks are about equal, showing a normal rate of mortality. Below Fourteenth street, down to Canal, west of Broadway, there is a thickly-settled and most irregularly-built section. Tenement-houses are rather the exception than the rule here, but there is a large colored population about Sullivan and Thompson streets, which contributes its quota of deaths. Mercer and Greene streets add to the number, while the remainder of the area is spotted irregularly, showing that, while not so bad as the region on the east side, it is still an undesirable place of residence. South of Canal, we come among the section of warehouses and large stores, which continues to the Battery, and in this part the deaths were comparatively few and far between. There are sixteen in all, of which ten were those of adults.

Between New-Bowery and the lower part of Grand street a number of irregularly-built streets, following the trend in the river bank, are inhabited by a sort of amphibious population of the class commonly found in seaport towns. Among these the map gives ample evidence of unhealthfulness. Black and red spots are equally numerous, the most fatal blocks being those lying between Catharine, Jefferson, and Division streets, with the river for the eastern boundary. The oblong square, bounded east and west by Centre street, New Bowery, and the Bowery proper, and north and south by Broome and New Chambers streets, includes the Five Points region. Though this notorious section is not nearly so bad as before the recent widening of streets and the encroachments of stores had driven out part of its dangerous population, it is still bad enough in a sanitary point of view to merit the continued attention of the City authorities. Baxter, Mulberry, and Mott streets show red and black marks alternately, and in fatal proximity. Very few blocks—and here, it must be remembered, they are quite small—are free from a mark either of black or red, while most of them have two, and some three. A total of thirty-nine deaths is recorded in this area, and of these twenty-two were those of children.

The large central portion of the city was, as before stated, remarkably healthy. This section includes the well-built and thoroughly-drained territory lying between Lexington and Eighth avenues, from Fourteenth street northward to Sixtieth street. In all this space, equal to nearly one-third the total area of the city, the number of deaths was but thirty-four, and of these only thirteen were of children. We gain some idea of the dependence of health on sanitary regulations by making a few comparisons: In the whole of the well-drained and properly-built area of New-York there were reported in seven days a lower total mortality by five than in the narrow space included in the Five Points region; in the latter, twenty-two children died; in the former, thirteen. Twenty children died in the blocks from First to Nineteenth streets, between First avenue and Avenue A; from Twentieth to Sixtieth streets, between Sixth and Fifth avenues, only three deaths occurred, and these of adults. East Broome street, or rather the small streets intersecting it, is marked with one, two and three deaths on every block for nearly its whole length. On the whole length of Madison avenue only five deaths are marked. On six blocks lying between Houston street and Tompkins square, ten deaths occurred; on forty-three blocks, between Union square and Sixtieth street, on the line of Madison avenue, only two. Fourteen deaths took place in the little square bounded by Roosevelt and Catharine streets, the New-Bowery, and the river; in an area at least four times as great, north of Reservoir square, not a single death occurred. In fact, the central portion of the City is almost a blank, while on either side is a black and red border, indicating that weekly human slaughter for which foul air and fouler streets, ignorance, poverty, and cupidity are alone responsible. Where the tenement-house is found, there also is found pestilence and death. The strong and hardy may possibly escape, for they, perhaps, pass their working hours in healthier localities; but for the sickly infant, dependent on the uncertain care of others, there is no escape. As long as ignorant and rapacious landlords are permitted to run up these vast shambles, constructed in defiance of every sanitary requirement, and to pack them together block upon block, till the atmosphere is burdened with the foulness they exhale, so long will the weekly mortality bills of New-York exhibit it as one of the unhealthiest cities in the world.

A "WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT."

The recent action of the "Democratic and Conservative people of Alabama, in convention assembled," offers food for much reflection to all honest Republicans in the South, and to adherents of the dominant party throughout the country. Every one of these who desires to maintain the equality of all American citizens before the law cannot fail to perceive that it is now more than ever a duty to aid in keeping the Democrats from return to power in Congress, and to encourage vigorous opposition to the Conservative plan of action in many of the States of the South. There is no occasion for him to lend his influence to the support of dishonest and adventurous politicians, to defend the negro for the vices born of ignorance, or to clamor for the passage of the Civil Rights bill; but he is under pressing obligation to help in the solution of the difficult and vexatious Southern problem, and to look to it that the wards of the nation are not cheated out of the liberty which it cost such a struggle to obtain for them.

The Democrats of Alabama proclaim to the world their intention of inaugurating a white man's government in that State. There was, perhaps, a time when they would have been willing to acknowledge that the black man was entitled to a little consideration in the formation of a political platform. But the opportunity for conciliation between the races was lost, and the Conservatives have never been anxious to seek it since. They propose to make a strong effort to get the power into their hands at the coming election, and, should they succeed, their next step would possibly be the "amending" of the present State Constitution, which certainly recognizes both blacks and whites as entitled to a share in the Government. The population of Alabama in 1870, according to the United States census, was divided into 521,384 whites and 475,510 blacks. This proportion has not been very materially changed even by the copious emigration of negroes from the exhausted lands of Alabama to the rich lowlands along the Mississippi River, for white men have also left the same barren tracts to migrate to Texas. It is evident, in view of this almost equal partition of the numbers of the two races in the State, that a white man's government there cannot be constitutional until the masses of the negroes have in some manner been deprived of the rights which they now possess. And it is certain that if the "Democratic and Conservative people of Alabama" do amend the present State Constitution, they will at least restrict the black man's rights so that they will be practically worthless to him. That would be but the natural result of the revulsion from the era of corrupt "carpet-bag" rule; and it would come as certainly and speedily as it came in Georgia. It is to-day the boast of the Georgian Democrats that they live under a "white man's government;" and they anxiously await the time, which they fondly hope will arrive, when they can effectually prevent any possibility of negro participation in the control of the State. Anything like an amicable adjustment of the relations between the two races is scouted by the Democrats of both Georgia and Alabama as impossible. They refuse to believe in the capacity of the negro to become a worthy citizen, and, whatever they may say to the contrary, they show by their conduct that they do not desire to recognize his equality before the law. The Democrats in the North support them in their obstinate crusade against the negro, and, if the Democratic Party should ever again get the ascendancy in Congress, it would take care that no legislation securing to the negro his inalienable rights should be enacted.

Every honest Republican in the North recognizes the fact that ignorant negroes in the South have been made unwittingly the agents for the accomplishment of deeds of shame and injustice. But no strictly honest man anywhere believes that they should, on that account, be expelled from the arena of politics; or thinks that because they have in many cases been incompetent, or even ignorantly criminal, they should be compelled to live under a Government in which their own race is not represented. The party which gave into their hands the power to vote that it had no moral right to withhold must see that it is not wrested from them. The people of the North who stand firm for justice to all must teach the Southern Democracy that the backward path is a dangerous one to take, for it leads to annihilation. Republicans must insist, as they daily show their willingness to do, that thievish Radicals shall cease to plunder the South, and that the negroes shall learn to shun corruption and to deal fairly with the whites; but they must also show the Southern Democrats that they will not tolerate a policy which teaches that "a negro has no rights which a white man is bound to respect."

THE MODEL BANKS.

"Scottish Banking" is the subject of a very interesting article by Mr. WILLIAM WOOD, in the *Atlantic Monthly* for July, and the peculiarities of the system he describes are well worth the attention of American readers. It is seldom that the financial questions of our day are carefully discussed without some allusion, generally flattering, to the Scottish banks. These corporations are conceded to be very strong, well managed, and extremely profitable. Why they are so is a question that may be studied with advantage, especially by those who imagine that sound banking is an occult art, the conditions of which are wholly different in the United States from what they are in any other country. The history of Scottish banks is quite sure to dispel this illusion in the mind of any one who will consider it with any degree of thoroughness.

That history, so far as it relates to the banks in anything like their present form, does not extend over more than a century. Private banks of importance first appeared about 1750. These began to be consolidated in 1836, and since 1850 there have been no banks of issue but joint stock banks. These are allowed to issue notes to the amount of thirteen millions and three-quarters dollars, (the amount outstanding at the passage of the English Bank act of 1844.) with such reserve as the directors think prudent; and they also issue about as much more, for which they are obliged to keep in their vaults an exact equivalent in coin. Under this arrangement their entire issue in 1872-73 was a little less than twenty-eight millions of dollars, (£5,597,006,) and their reserve in coin about nineteen millions of dollars, (£3,785,832,) or somewhat more than two-thirds. Of the nineteen millions reserve, thirteen millions and three-quarters are compulsory under the law, and the remainder, five and a quarter millions determined by the prudence of the bankers. Here, then, is one of the secrets of the soundness of Scottish banks. It is the maintenance of a very large reserve against circulation. It is no wonder that the notes are deemed as good as gold. They are nearly so, and a panic with reference to them, though not impossible, as was shown in 1857, is very unlikely to occur. The effect of this reserve is, in a certain sense, purely moral. It is, of course, idle, as far as profits are concerned. But it contributes enormously to that most important element in the successful operation of any banking system, a rational and permanent public confidence. It may be added that the element of strength is increased, and the conservative character of the banks is largely advanced, by the fact that shareholders are individually responsible, to the extent of their entire fortunes, for all the debts of the banks, whether to noteholders or depositors.

The paid-up capital of the banks is about $48,000,000, (£9,597,000;) the deposits, $330,000,000; the average dividend for 1873 on par value of the stock was from ten to fourteen per cent., and on the market value about four per cent. The rate of discount for 1873 ranged from three and one-half to nine per cent., and the interest allowed on deposits from two to six per cent. These figures will enable our readers to judge how successfully the Scottish banks have operated on what Mr. WOOD says is the basis of all their business:

1. The receiving and keeping of one person's money at one rate of interest, and the lending of it to another person at a higher rate of interest, generally at a difference of two or two and one-half per cent. per annum, the capital of the bank and the unlimited liability of the partners (shareholders) forming a reserve against bad debts.

2. The issuing of notes payable on demand, and the keeping of the same in circulation as long as possible.

3. The keeping very considerable reserves in London, invested in such a manner as to enable the banker, at a moment's notice, to meet any demands which may be made upon him.

There is nothing in these principles, forming the basis of the celebrated Scottish banking system, which cannot be applied in the United States with perfect safety. The three conditions of success in the whole operation are that money shall be prudently lent, prudently invested, and a sufficient reserve kept on hand, or within reach, to meet actual or possible demands. They are simply a variation of the principles which guide the successful merchant, who buys only what he thinks he can sell at a profit, sells only to those who he thinks can and will pay, and tries to make his collections always exceed and anticipate his payments. And it is worth noting that, except as to demand notes, (and even this exception is open to question,) safe and successful banking is no more to be obtained by law than safe and successful dealing in produce or manufactures. Honesty, energy, foresight, and self-restraint win their reward in the one case as in the other, and unless the community insist on these, they cannot be secured by act of Congress in one business any more than in another. The success of Scottish banking is due chiefly to the thorough business qualities of those who take part in it, and we venture to say that success is open to any set of business men in any country on the same terms and on no other.

THE CROPS.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR JULY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The report of the Department of Agriculture for July shows that the average condition of Winter wheat for the whole country is 104. The most favorable conditions of growth were found in several of the States in which other crops suffered most severely. Arkansas, the maximum, 144; Tennessee, 119; West Virginia, 118; Kentucky, 117. In these States a severe and destructive drought, commencing shortly before wheat harvest, gave to this grain a fine opportunity for ripening thoroughly, but told fearfully upon all Spring and Summer crops. In the Middle States the crop was generally above average, and in the States north of the Ohio, nearly or quite average. Ohio, where drought has most prevailed, shows the highest average, 105. West of the Mississippi the crop was generally very good, and above average, except where late sowings were caught by chinch-bugs, which, with other causes, reduced the average of Kansas to 90. This plague was also felt in a few localities in Virginia and North Carolina, but the crops in the Southern wheat States generally showed a considerable margin above average, though Texas reached only 84. In New-England the small acreage of Winter wheat was somewhat injured by Winter-killing. The Fultz wheat, from seed furnished by the department, is favorably reported in Chester, Penn., but rusted badly and yielded lightly in Talbot and Calvert, Md. In Buckingham, Va., it excelled all other varieties; in Augusta it ripened several days before any other; in Madison it retained its prestige, as also in Bath; but in Spottsylvania it yielded only a half crop, and wasted badly in Dinwiddie. In Stanly, N. C., binders complain of the weight of the sheaves. In Fannin, Ga., it is very fine. In Knox, Tenn., it was hardy, vigorous, and productive, excelling all other varieties. Tappahannock wheat is also reported as very successful in several portions of the country, its occasional failures being generally traceable to special abnormal conditions.

Spring wheat shows a general average of 96. In New-England it was, on the whole, considerably above average, though backward in several counties. In the few counties growing this crop in the Middle States it is below average. In the Northwestern States it especially suffered from the ravages of chinch-bugs and other insects. In Ohio, Nebraska, and on the Pacific coast the crop was above average. In several counties of Indiana the chinch-bug was demonstrating seriously; in Morgan several fields were destroyed, and were plowed up to be put in other crops. Illinois reports numerous casualties of similar character, and in those districts of Wisconsin where droughts prevailed the same misfortune is noted. In several localities in Iowa timely rains destroyed the young insects and saved the crops from their ravages, but not until after considerable damage had been done. The grasshoppers were also injurious here. In Missouri the chinch nuisance was quite serious. In Caldwell County the injury to the crop was estimated variously from thirty-five to fifty per cent. It is noticed in Benton that, while the crop was badly injured on prairie soils, on timber land it reached a full average. Pettis reports the insects as reducing the crop from twenty-five to thirty per cent. In other counties, however, the pest is hardly noticeable, and the crops are uncommonly promising. The chinch also infested the Spring wheat of Kansas. In Anderson they nearly ruined the crop; in Franklin and Wilson farmers propose to sow no more wheat till secured against this risk. In some counties, as in Montgomery, early sowings were but lightly affected, especially the drilled wheat; but broadcast crops were badly affected. In Nebraska, where the pest did not appear, the crop was above average. In one or two counties an aversion to improved machinery for harvesting is noted; farmers preferred hiring extra labor to purchasing reapers and mowers. In some localities of California the crop was affected by hot, dry weather, and north winds. In some counties in Oregon heavy rains produced a heavy growth, which it was feared might prove excessive. In Utah the crop was injured by cut-worms.

Alabama has increased her acreage of sorghum eleven per cent.; Minnesota, nine per cent.; Texas, six per cent.; Mississippi and Arkansas, five per cent.; Kansas, one per cent.; Delaware reports the same acreage as last year. In other States there is a decline, the minimum, seventy-seven per cent., being in Maryland. New-England, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, California, and Oregon make no returns of the crop. The condition is one per cent. above average in Texas; full average in Delaware, Michigan, and Wisconsin; in the other States it is deficient, Kentucky showing the greatest decline, forty-three per cent. below average. Several counties in different parts of the country report a declining interest in sorghum culture.

Six States report the cultivation of sugar-cane, in all of which the acreage has been increased, viz.: Alabama, 131; Mississippi, 120; Texas, 110; Georgia, 108; Louisiana, 104; Florida, 103. The condition in all these States is above average, viz.: Louisiana, 108; Mississippi and Texas, 105; Florida, 104; Alabama, 102, and Georgia, 101. It is the prevalent opinion that the Louisiana sugar product will be equal to that of 1873, notwithstanding the overflow.

The wool-clip was larger than last year. In Nebraska, 151; Oregon, 124; California, 120; Connecticut, 117; Minnesota, 110; Texas, 104; Massachusetts, Louisiana, and Indiana, 103; Arkansas and Missouri, 102; South Carolina, 101. It was equal to last year in New-Jersey, Michigan, and Iowa. The greatest decrease, 11 per cent., was in Vermont. Among the larger wool-producing States, Ohio decreases her clip 3 per cent.; Illinois, 4 per cent.; New-York and Pennsylvania, 2 per cent.; Wisconsin, 3 per cent.; Kentucky, 9 per cent. There is a very marked increase of wool production in the States west of the Mississippi and on the Pacific coast

THE CELEBRATION AT NORTHUMBERLAND, PENN.

"OXYGEN DAY"—BARON JUSTUS LIEBIG—THE ADDRESS OF PROF. SILLIMAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Penn., Saturday, Aug. 1.

To-day is the actual centenary of Priestley's great discovery, he having first recognized oxygen on the 1st of August, 1774. The convention has accordingly named this "Oxygen Day" *par excellence*, and celebrated it as such. The important feature of this morning's proceedings was an address by Prof. Ben. Silliman, of Wall College, on "American Contributions to Chemistry." An overture from an excellent local band, which has done much to add to the pleasure of the convention, preceded the address, and Prof. J. Lawrence Smith took a few minutes at the opening of the session to say that this was a fitting opportunity to allude to the memory of Baron Justus Liebig, the distinguished chemist, to whom organic chemistry proper owed its birth, just about fifty years ago. He was the friend and patron of young chemists especially, and students of chemistry owe to him vast advantages which before his day were denied them. It was now proposed to raise two memorials to Liebig, one at Munich and one at Giessen, his home, and the speaker wished to start a subscription for that purpose. To that end he headed the list with $200. Prof. Silliman proposed that each chemist should undertake to raise personally and among his friends a specified sum. He, in this manner, duplicated Prof. Smith's subscription. Prof. Horsford followed with some personal recollections of Liebig, and wished that the contributions of this meeting should go to the Giessen memorial, and subscribed $100 with that understanding. The other subscribers made the same request, but the contributions were left to the individual preferences of those subscribing.

Prof. Silliman then said: "The history of modern chemistry, beginning with Priestley's discovery, by a remarkable coincidence, is almost identical with that of the American Republic. The scientific revolution was a little in advance of the political one, and the army of chemists since that day has kept a little in advance of that of the inventors, machinists, and workmen of the world. The discovery of oxygen was almost equal in importance to that of gravitation, and, like it, was the key-note to an exact science. Franklin, Rumford, and Priestley were the foremost names in chemic history of the latter half of the last century, and the speaker paid eloquent tribute to their memories, giving a short, but graphic, biographic sketch of each. The foundations for philosophic purposes, during the same time, were enumerated. These were Rumford's gifts to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston, and to Harvard University; J. H. B. Magellan's to the American Philosophic Society, and Irving's gift to Harvard. The earliest teachings of chemistry at American colleges were noticed, and the lives and works of their most distinguished teachers considered. Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, was noted as the first American professor of chemistry. The journals devoted to the science of chemistry were next noticed, and their history, circumstances, and values considered. Important chemical discoveries and inventions, including the Saratoga springs, the Norwich meteor, (the first one to be described, the account of which caused Thomas Jefferson to say that it was easier to believe that two Yankee professors could lie than that stones could fall from the heavens,) Dr. Hare's oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe, that grand aid to the chemist in melting refractory substances, and the later steps in science. The history of American chemistry was thus traced down to the present time, the address showing wide reading and exhaustive research. At the conclusion of the essay a short time was devoted to miscellaneous remarks by various members, and to passing the usual resolutions of inter-cordiality and thanks to their entertainers.

This concluded the business part of the meeting. The autographs of the members were collected for preservation yesterday, and a successful photograph taken of the gentlemen standing in a group in front of the loan exhibition building, in which the scanty relics of Priestley's apparatus—never either abundant or elaborate—have been on view during the convention. Many members left at noon, others remaining to spend a few hours or, perhaps, a day or two in exploring the beauties of this picturesque and historically interesting place.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTERS.

Gen. Chabaud Latour, the new Minister of the Interior, is, says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in his seventy-first year, and has had an honorable career in the Engineers. He took part in the conquest of Algeria in 1830, and in the siege of Antwerp in 1832, and he assisted in the fortification of Paris. He entered the Chamber of Deputies in 1837 as a stanch Conservative. After the revolution of 1848 he withdrew from political life, and under the Empire commanded the Engineers in Algeria. During the last war he filled a similar position in Paris, exhibiting great activity and promptitude in the preparations for the siege. On peace being concluded he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and he was elected a member of the Assembly for the Department of the Gard, while his son was returned by the Department of the Cher. He joined the Right Centre, and as he showed a warm interest in military questions, the Committee on the Fortification Scheme appointed him their reporter. He supported M. Guizot and the orthodox party in the Protestant Synod in their contest with M. Athanase Coquerel and his adherents. M. Mathieu Bodet, who has succeeded M. Magne in the Ministry of Finance, was born in 1817, and adopted the legal profession. In 1848 he was chosen one of the Conservative members of the Constituent Assembly, and retained his seat in the Chamber till the *coup d'etat* of 1851, devoting himself particularly to financial questions. He was appointed by Prince Louis Napoleon a member of the Conservative Commission, but on the confiscation of the property of the Orleans Princes he resigned that post, and during the Empire confined himself to the exercise of his profession. On his election to the Assembly in 1871 he retired from the Bar. Though a Conservative, he abstained from taking part in the consultations of any particular party. He voted against M. Thiers in May, 1873, being one of the fourteen Deputies who then announced their acceptance of the Republic as the definitive form of Government, but who urged on the President a more distinct Conservative policy. He was elected reporter to the Budget Committee in 1872, and again this session.

PARISIAN AMUSEMENTS.

The budget of the City of Paris estimates the total revenue derived by the municipality from the four municipal theatres at 523,060 francs, from which 52,500 francs has to be deducted for the cost of superintendence and repairs, leaving a net balance of 470,500 francs. The Châtelet is let at 100,000 francs, independently of the shops and apartments, which bring in [illegible]000 francs more; the Gaité is rented at 110,000 francs, and the Vaudeville produces 120,000 francs; a shop is let for 8,000 francs; the Lyrique is estimated to bring in 80,000 francs, and the shops attached 23,000 francs. The city derives a considerable revenue from the letting of ground in the Champs Elysées, between the Palace de la Concord and the Rond-Point. The buildings are erected at the cost of the tenants. The rents vary from 10 francs a year for a weighing machine, and 30 francs each for the stalls, to 40,000 francs for the hire of the Pavillon de l'Horloge, which belongs to the city. The ground rents paid by other buildings are: The Circus, 3,980 francs; Théâtre Marigny, 1,718 francs; Pavillon Ledoyen, 10,000 francs; Panorama, 15,220 francs; Pavillon des Ambassadeurs, 3,697 francs; Morel, 4,000 francs; De la Concorde, 8,100 francs; the Punch and Judy shows pay 200 francs a year each; and the Concert Besselièvre yields about 22,000 francs by a tax of eighteen per cent. on the receipts. The Municipal Council has before it an application for ground for an aquarium, which would produce 3,600 francs.

PURCHASE OF FARMS BY IRISH TENANTS.

Teh applications to the Irish Board of Public Works by tenant farmers for loans to aid in the purchase of their holdings show a considerable falling off in the year ending with March, 1874, the number being 106, against 260 in the preceding year; and the amount authorized to be advanced being only £49,130, against £105,128. Since the passing of the act in 1870, 338 tenant farmers have purchased their farms, comprising an acreage of 22,166 acres, at a gross cost of £319,582, aided by advances made by the board amounting to £192,066. The annual rent paid in respect of these holdings was £13,141, against which the future rent-charge payable to the board for thirty-five years from the date of the respective advances will be £9,603. The great majority of the applications have been under the forty-fifth section of the act, which is applicable to the case of tenants whose holdings are sold under absolute order of the Landed Estates Court, but in twenty-three cases tenant-purchasers have availed themselves of the amending act of 1872, which enables tenants to obtain assistance from the board in purchasing their holdings without taking any proceedings in the Landed Estates Court. Since the commencement of the act of 1870 only six loans, amounting to £6,785, have been granted under the forty-fourth section, the landlord and tenant agreeing to the sale of the holding of the latter, and obtaining the confirming order of the court under the thirty-second section.

THE INSECT PLAGUE.

RAVAGES OF INSECTS IN THE WEST.

SWARMS OF CRICKETS, GRASSHOPPERS, AND POTATO-BUGS — THEIR MIGRATIONS — WHERE THEY HAVE SPREAD AND THE DAMAGE DONE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OMAHA, Tuesday, July 28, 1874.

The present Summer has been remarkable for the immense swarms of destructive insects which it has given life to all over the West, from Illinois to distant Oregon, and from Texas to Dakota. Parts of this region are fairly alive with the potato-bug, cricket, or army grasshopper. These pests are leaving nothing green or edible above the surface of the ground. In many places they have been so destructive as to necessitate the aiding of settlements by those adjoining them; and it will be an unexpected blessing if several sections of the North-west are not compelled to appeal for succor to the country at large before the Winter approaches. In my rambles through the country I have heard much complaint of expected hard times, and probable want of food in certain districts where the grasshopper has been a visitor. All sorts of business are dull, and a brooding melancholy seems to have settled upon the farmers, which not even the predictions of the scientists as to the early death of the orthoptera can overcome.

In Montana a small grasshopper has destroyed every vestige of vegetation in the Gallatin Valley, one of the most productive regions of the Territory. They made their appearance even before the snow had entirely departed, so that the tender shoots of wheat, barley, oats, and other cereals and vegetables were devoured before they had attained an inch in height above ground. They have visited other localities in that country, also, but it is in the valley named that they have done most injury. The effect of their depredations will be to make all grains quite dear in that section, and to cause farmers to sell their porcine stock at least, not having the means to feed it. Cattle and horses must, also, be dependent on what they can procure from the plateaus and meadows, and, as the Winter in the valley is often quite severe, they, also, must suffer materially from the raid upon the vegetation.

In Idaho the crickets have made one of their occasional tours, being, in several places, as dense as ever was the Egyptian storm of locusts. The disgusting creatures form themselves into hillocks under, apparently, every blade of grass, and move in myriads over fields planted with cereals and esculenta. Around Lewiston and other portions of Idaho, they were so dense, as early as the middle of May, as to be estimated by so many bushels per acre. As that part of the Territory is devoted principally to grazing purposes, or mining, they cannot inflict damage enough to affect the crops throughout the Territory. A field is preserved from the ravages of these pests by digging a trench around it, the base being narrow, then widening as it slopes upward. When the insects fall into this ditch they cannot crawl up its sides owing to its angle, and it is too deep for them to jump out, so that thousands of them perish in their prison from hunger. This same species of cricket has visited eastern Oregon for the first time in many years, and has inflicted much injury on the crops. Millions upon millions seem to move together, being guided in their course by a common impulse. I saw fields of wheat at the base of the Blue Mountains which had been cropped off close to the ground, and even the thick stalks of potatoes had been devoured. The line of march of this army seemed to be to the westward, as I met them from the elevated plateaus of Umatella County to the Columbia River. In their migrations they cross streams. I saw millions of them at one time in the Umatella River, they having, apparently, entered it with the intention of floating to fresh pastures. They follow the course of the current, and on reaching tranquil water swim toward the shore and recommence their devastating work on the first edible vegetation they encounter. Myriads of them were swimming along the banks of the above-named stream, and it was noticed that they worked their way gradually down the bluffs, and then boldly launched into the water, each hillock being under the charge of a leader. Before entering the stream, they seem to hold a consultation, as they were crowded together in a dense mass of several hundred, and on separating all would move to the tranquil water along the shore, and enter it together. Their ravages in Eastern Oregon have been greater in Umatela County than elsewhere in the State, but, if they do not spread any further, the damage they can inflict must be comparatively small.

The next pest in the West is the potato-bug, an insect as vicious and destructive as any of its congeners, with this exception—that its taste is more limited. It devotes special attention to esculents, and these it devours with a rapidity and avidity that cannot be excelled by any winged creature in the universe; and this bug is most numerous in Colorado, which seems to be its favorite habitat, yet it is also a visitor to Illinois this year, where it is doing considerable injury. In Colorado it seems to have spread over a large area almost simultaneously, as if it sprung full-armed into life in each section. This would indicate that the ova from which the insects come are laid in the grass and hatched by the heat of the Summer sun, and that the insects are not migratory like the grasshopper, or at least that their range is far more limited. They are extensive enough, however, in the American Switzerland, and their work will inflict much damage on the farmers. A few of these insects have moved eastward, but not being able to find aught to devour in the western portion of Nebraska, they had to take their departure to some other region.

The grasshoppers are, however, the great plague of the country. They have been more destructive to crops in Minnesota and Iowa than all the raids made into these States by the Indians during the past ten years; in fact, it is impossible at present to estimate the actual damage done by them. They have cleaned out every green, edible shrub in South-western Minnesota and Northern Iowa, and when finished there winged their way to the South and West. A light guess would place the destruction of wheat alone in Minnesota at 1,500,000 bushels. This would make the loss in wheat amount to one and a quarter million dollars, and as much more, perhaps, for the other cereals would, together, give about the estimate of the monetary damage to Minnesota. Iowa has probably suffered the same loss, or very near it; while an eighth of a million dollars, or perhaps less, will make up the amount of injury done to Nebraska. They did not reach the latter State until about July 10, but they have been constant residents ever since, and have spread over a large area of country, embracing about two thousand square miles. Along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad they have devoured the leaves of every corn-stalk, so that the fields present a most dilapidated appearance, as naught is seen but the bare stalks, devoid of even the tassels. Those ears which were soft in early corn they have eaten to the core, so that none is left for seed in many localities. I witnessed a shower of these insects falling near the town of Fremont, and can only compare it to a dense snow storm, a comparison not inappropriate, as their wings are white. In a second after alighting every blade of grass, shrub, tree, and house was covered with them so thickly as to seem one mass of dark green. When the train attempted to move on it was prevented by the numbers crushed by the wheels, as they made the track so slippery that the drivers could only whirl around without progressing an inch. Before the train could proceed the track had to be swept, and this delayed it an hour. The freight train was detained over two hours by this same storm. North of the railroad, in the Valley of the Loup, the hoppers have destroyed all garden vegetables, as well as the corn and oats; and as this section contains about the poorest inhabitants in the State, the suffering must be severe. The grasshoppers have not proceeded eastward further than within sixty miles of Omaha. Their migration to the south does not extend beyond the River Platte, but no one can tell what moment they may make a move to this wealthy region. If they are confined to their present limits they cannot do very great injury. What mischief they have done will be a serious embarrassment to the farmers, as they will have nothing with which to feed their stock during the Winter except hay, and this crop must be comparatively small, as the people did not anticipate being compelled to depend upon it solely. They will also suffer for the want of fire-wood, as many of them burn the corn during the colder months, owing to the paucity of timber.

I have not seen or heard of the people making an effort to check the depredations of these voracious pests, except in a few isolated cases, where a fire was built of grass, and burned amid the corn, in hopes that the smoke would drive the scourges away; but its effect at the utmost must be limited, for as soon as the fire dies out they return to their work of destruction with renewed energy. They have even stripped the cottonwood trees quite bare in several instances, and this alone would give an idea of their numbers and voracity. When they rise in the air they are so dense as to oftentimes obscure the sun, and the noise they make is somewhat like the rush of a wind-storm at sea, except that it seems duller and heavier.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over New-England, the Middle States, and the lake region, with falling temperature, winds veering to north-west and north-east, and in New-York and New-England light rains. Light rain has fallen in Alabama and on the Carolina coast. The rivers have continued falling at Pittsburg and St. Louis, and rising at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, and Cairo.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, the barometer will continue rising, with north-west to north-east winds, and generally clear, cool weather, except, possibly, light rains on the coast.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, rising barometer, lower temperature, north-west to north-east winds, and partly cloudy weather, with light coast rains.

For the West Gulf States, east to south winds, partly cloudy and warm weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising, followed by falling, barometer, winds veering to east and south, and generally clear, cool weather.

For the upper lake region and south-westward to the lower Missouri Valley, falling barometer, rising temperature, winds veering to east and south; generally clear weather in the former section, but partly cloudy weather, with light local rains, from the upper Mississippi Valley westward.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	74°	68°	3:30 P. M.	89°	82°
6 A. M.	75°	67°	6 P. M.	82°	76°
9 A. M.	80°	72°	9 P. M.	78°	70°
12 M.	86°	78°	12 P. M.	77°	65°

Average temperature yesterday.........72¼°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.........80⅛°

THE INDIANS.

DEPREDATIONS NEAR RAWLINGS, WYOMING TERRITORY.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 2.—Reports from Rawlings, Wyoming Territory, state that a party of fifteen Indians attacked Hatche's hay party of four men yesterday afternoon at Pine Grove Meadows, and killed one man, a Swede named Johnson, and ran off their herd of loose stock, and one mule and two horses. Johnson's body was brought in last evening. Capt. Wessel and a cavalry company left here at 9 o'clock this morning to look after the Indians.

FATHER DEGEN, OF CAPE MAY, AND THE SACRED CONCERTS.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Sacred concerts were this morning assailed from the altar, by Father Degen, at the Catholic Church. He stated that in the Catholic Church alone could sacred songs be with propriety chanted, and denounced the Stockton, Congress Hall, and Columbia House concert guests in unmeasured terms. His argument was that only music composed for seaside concerts should be used, and that Catholics were obliged to attend vesper services, which he fixed for 8 o'clock P. M. After mass the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-York Catholics informally met in front of St. Mary's Church, and denounced the priest as intruding on Catholic usage by having vespers at night instead of in the afternoon, as ordered by the statutes of the diocese. Indignation runs high, and the case is to be reported to Bishop Corrigan at Newark. The indications point to the fact that Father Degen desired to force vesper attendance at an unusual hour, and was chagrined at seeing thousands assembled to enjoy the vocal concerts at the hotels. As far as can be ascertained the rubrics of the Diocese of Newark prescribe 3:30 o'clock as vesper hour. The action of Father Degen is regarded as positively against Catholic usage, and the entire Catholic community is in revolt. Father O'Neill, of the Philadelphia Cathedral, celebrated late mass to-day, but made no remarks. The visiting priests here condemn Father Degen, and the Bishop's formal condemnation is looked for.

FATAL RESULT OF A TAR-AND-FEATHERING ADVENTURE.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—A special dispatch from Oak Bluffs to the *Advertiser* says: For some weeks there has been a good deal of scandal in connection with a Mr. Vinson, of Edgartown, and S. K. Elliott, of Worcester, who have occupied a cottage in company with two married women belonging to Edgartown. These men have been threatened with a coat of tar and feathers, and Vinson fearing trouble left the island some weeks ago. Last night at about 11 o'clock a party of men went to the cottage, and called out Elliott. After a considerable struggle they forced him into a wagon, in which was a pot of tar and a bag of feathers. Elliott drew a revolver and fired twice, the second shot killing Caleb Smith, a brother of the two women. The report of the pistol frightened the horse, which ran away and threw the whole party from the wagon. Elliott escaped and surrendered himself to the authorities. Intense excitement prevails here in consequence of the affair.

THE BALLOON ONTARIO.

STRATFORD, Canada, Aug. 2.—The balloon Ontario is finished and in first-class condition. It is expected that Prof. Wise will take a south-easterly direction and strike Pennsylvania about three hours after his ascension from here, which is expected to take place on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

MAINE STATE COLLEGE.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 2.—The Commencement exercises at the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts, at Orono, began last evening with an exhibition by the Sophomore Class. The Baccalaureate sermon was preached this evening by Rev. Dr. Allen, President of the college.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 2.—A pigeon shooting match, under the management of the Buckeye Shooting Club of Cleveland, will be held at Rocky River, near this city, commencing Aug. 4, and continuing four days. Cash prizes amounting to $1,000 will be offered. A number of noted shots are expected.

ANOTHER VICTIM TO THE PITTSBURG FLOOD.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 2.—Another body was found among the ruins on Butcher's Run to-day, that of a female child, found in a cellar, where it had been washed by the water.

A FIFTEEN MILE TROTTING MATCH.

MONTREAL, Aug. 2.—A trotting match of fifteen miles, for $1,000, between Girda and Quebec Boy, takes place Wednesday next, at Decker Park.

VAN EETEN'S ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Louis Maximilian Van Eeten, the noted bond forger, who attempted to commit suicide by poisoning in the Hudson County (N. J.) Jail on Saturday, recovered consciousness yesterday, and hopes are now entertained of his ultimate recovery. When questioned by the jailor, he stated that he took the landanum with the intention of committing suicide, and not for medical purposes. Numerous rumors are afloat regarding the way he became possessed of the poison. When he was delivered into the jailor's custody by United States Marshal Bailey, on Thursday, he was placed in the cell without having been searched, as is customary when prisoners are admitted to the jail. He is to be conveyed to California as soon as he can undergo the journey. He was visited by Detective Lees yesterday, but he had very little to say. His injuries, which resulted from the severe pounding after he had taken the poison, are such that he cannot possibly be removed for several weeks.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

MR. MOULTON NOT YET HEARD FROM.

A PROBABILITY OF THE INVESTIGATION BEING CLOSED THIS WEEK—WHAT MR. SAGE SAYS—ONE OF MR. TILTON'S VISITORS.

There seems to be little probability at present that Mr. Moulton will come before the Investigating Committee of Plymouth Church to testify in the Beecher-Tilton case, and without his evidence it is very generally believed that no satisfactory solution of the question under consideration can be reached. As already stated in THE TIMES, this view of Mr. Moulton's action in the matter has been entertained for some time past by those who are well informed respecting his feelings on the subject. Up to yesterday, however, it was hoped that he would comply with the request of the committee. At a late hour last night he had not returned, nor had any reply been received from him by the Chairman of the committee, and it is now understood that the inquiry will be closed without further delay in waiting for his evidence. Mr. Moulton's motives for refusing to come forward in this case have been eagerly discussed. Mr. Beecher's friends say that if he speaks he must vindicate the Pastor of Plymouth Church and establish his innocence, while others assert positively that he holds documents that will confirm the charges contained in Mr. Tilton's statement. There are others who say that the nature of Mr. Moulton's knowledge of the case and its surroundings is such as to make him anxious for his own sake to abstain from publishing the facts. Since the opening of the investigation he has maintained the closest silence upon the subject, and no clew whatever has been obtained as to the nature of the evidence in his possession, excepting what may be surmised from the carefully-worded statement presented by him at an early stage of the proceedings. It will be remembered that, shortly after the Investigating Committee commenced the inquiry, Mr. Moulton appeared before the members and presented a written statement, which he said he had submitted to Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, and which was approved by both. He appeared before the committee in the character of a peace-maker, in which capacity he had acted for several years as the mutual friend of both parties. In the communication submitted by him he said he did not think that the simple curiosity of the public, or even of the committee, should be gratified by any recital by him of the facts which were in his possession, necessarily confided to him as the mediator between both parties. The personal differences, he stated, had once been settled honorably between them, and would never have been revived except on account of recent attacks, both in and out of Plymouth Church, made upon the character of Theodore Tilton. If the present issue is to be settled, he continued, it must be accomplished by the parties themselves before the committee. As he was fully conversant with the facts he would, if necessary, state the truth in order to bring about a final settlement, so that the public should be well informed before pronouncing its judgment in reference to the case. He suggested that Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher should be heard first, and that if the committee should then deem it necessary he would come before them "to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." He then went on to state that he held the opinion that Mr. Beecher should frankly state that he had committed an offense against Mr. Tilton for which it was necessary to apologize and for which he did apologize in the language of the letter from which quotations had been published; also, that Mr. Beecher should state frankly that he deemed it necessary for Mr. Tilton to have made the defense against Dr. Leonard Bacon which he had made, and that he should refuse to have countenanced the reopening of the subject. If Mr. Beecher had made this statement, continues Mr. Moulton, he would have stated no more than the truth, and it would have saved him and the committee the responsibility of a further inquiry. In conclusion, Mr. Moulton suggested that the committee should not report, but that instead of the report Mr. Beecher should make the statement he suggested. The committee, however, did not seem desirous to act upon the suggestion of Mr. Moulton, but concluded to hear the evidence in full on both sides and then give their decision. The committee will meet this evening at the residence of Mr. Storrs, when it is understood that Mr. Carpenter will be examined in the case.

ONE OF THEODORE TILTON'S VISITORS.

Sergt. Richard B. Smith, of the Ninth Precinct, yesterday morning made the following report to Superintendent Folk:

At 8 this evening, Aug. 1, Mr. Theodore Tilton brought to this station a pair of rubber shoes and a silk umbrella, and made the following statement: Last evening a young man giving the name of Porter, and representing himself as a nephew and in the employ of Mr. J. G. Bennett, called at Mr. Tilton's residence, and stated that he had letters in his possession that would be of great service to Tilton, who could not see it, and ordered him out. This afternoon Mr. Tilton had been out to supper, and on his return was surprised to see a carriage at his door, and some one playing on the piano in his parlor. Mr. Tilton entered and found it was the same Porter who had called the night before. Mr. Tilton remonstrated with him for intruding on him, and caught him by the arm and led him from the house, when Porter asked: "What are you going to do with me?" Mr. Tilton said, "Enter that carriage. I intend to take you to the station-house," when the young man broke and ran. Mr. Tilton entered the carriage and directed the driver to follow him, but Porter made his escape. Mr. Tilton then went to the station to find out who Porter was, if possible, and with Mr. Rudd, the owner of the carriage, drove to the station with the above articles, which he gave over to the Captain's charge.

RICHARD B. SMITH,
Sergeant Ninth Precinct.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. SAGE.

Mr. H. W. Sage, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, was called upon yesterday afternoon, at his residence, on the corner of Brooklyn and St. Mark's avenues. He told THE TIMES reporter that he had nothing to give to the press in regard to the proceedings of the committee in Mr. Beecher's case. He hoped, he said, that their labors would be brought to a close within the present week. It was their desire to have Mr. Beecher's statement as early as possible, and they wanted to be through with it in the first part of the week, and then if Mr. Moulton would not come forward they would not wait for him.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have long been a purchaser and reader of your paper, although opposed to its politics. Your noble and unrequited services in behalf of the City of New-York won my ardent approval, and I am glad to be able to offer you my thanks for your exposure of that wicked Ring which threatened to strangle our young Republic.

I wish to say to you, also, that I admire the good sense which marks the style of your paper. The dignity of tone, and the directness and purity of language you employ, are calculated to elevate and instruct your readers. Your candor and justice, too, are remarkable in a political paper.

But I write this especially to thank you for your excellent article in this day's paper on the Beecher scandal. It is so in contrast to the four or five columns of cheap special pleading published a day or two ago by the *World* that I feel invigorated, and composed, and grateful after reading it. J. B.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, July 30, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The approval or disapproval of a single reader of your paper can be of very little importance to you, but you will pardon the intrusion when I say that in your article this morning on the "Beecher case," in reply to the puerile menace of "A. L. C.," you hit the very centre of the difficulty of Mr. Beecher's position, as thus far left, both by himself and his friends. If the history of this dismal affair had consisted only of the charge of Tilton and the denial of Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, no one would have been justified in calling upon either of the two latter for proof or explanation. But Tilton supplemented his charge with letters and written statements of Beecher. These letters and statements are neither denied nor adequately explained. That they referred to a mere indiscreet or mistaken interference in a controversy between Tilton and his wife is simply incredible, as you justly remark. The writer of this note is a total stranger to all the parties to this affair. If he has any "sympathies" with either it is with Mr. Beecher. But he has been accustomed to weigh and decide upon evidence for many years, and it is with no unfriendly or meddlesome spirit that he would warn the friends of Mr. Beecher that the claim that these agonizing statements attributed to Mr. Beecher, and brought forward by Tilton, were the mere exaggerated expressions of regret at having interfered improperly in a family quarrel, will never be accepted as satisfactory by intelligent and impartial minds. LEX.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 30, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not necessary to my happiness to rush into print whenever I see an article in your paper that meets my approval, nor am I rendered permanently miserable when you, through some unaccountable hallucination, express views at variance with my own. But to-day the spirit waxes strong within me, and I must express my approval of your sensible course. I want to thank you in behalf of that large class of the community called "men of the world," the respectable, moral class who reverence true religion, but who believe in subjecting all men, whatever their professions may be, to the crucial test of the truth, for your excellent leader in to-day's issue on "the Beecher case." I shall rejoice heartily with you, and thousands of others, if Mr. Beecher can vindicate himself, and cheerfully acquiesce in your suggestion that he has a special claim on us for a suspension of judgment. But right there, with all my sympathies going out to the great preacher, I must stop. I don't propose to take up your time with a review of the case. Your article of to-day covers every point that I could dwell upon, clearly and concisely expressed. I respectfully commend it to the careful perusal of your able contemporary, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, who, being temporarily thrown off its balance by ill-judged partisanship, is daily weakening its great influence in our sister city by its *ex-parte* comments on this *cause celèbre*. J. M. D.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1874.

MR. JOHN BUNSBY ON THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL—AN OPINION "AS IS AN OPINION," BUT WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

From the New York World, Sunday, Aug. 2.

The Albany *Evening Journal* appears to concur with our estimate of Mr. Beecher's own letters, and to consent to the conclusion which a patient, searching analysis will conduct every fair mind to, viz.: that "all the letters are consistent with the no-crim.-con. theory. Two of the letters are consistent with either theory. Four of the letters are inconsistent with the crim.-con. theory," and the *Journal* adds, "of course the *World* believes Mr. Beecher guiltless."

What the *World* believes it will itself know when the evidence is all in. Not before. Not till then will it undertake to form a belief.

What the *World* believes of the evidence now in is:

1. That it proves nothing which is charged.

2. Mr. Beecher's own letters, which the nasty construe by the light of their own nastiness, and which sloppy minds find so hard to understand and want him to explain, can nohow be made to hitch with the assumption of his guilt of crim. con. But every line and every syllable of those letters must be consistent with whatever theory is true. And either crim. con. or no crim. con. is the true theory. A and not-A comprise the universe, its gods, and its hells, and A may mean anything you please.

2. Mr. Beecher's own letters, so written, fluent and free, the "exaggerations of impassioned sorrow," *would* have convicted him if he *had* been guilty of crim. con. This is a mere argument to the probability, but it is an *experimentum crucis*, and there is no better reason to be had by science for believing that light arrives to the eye in waves, not in emitted particles. That was the way Hamlet detected his uncle's guilt, and proved his father's ghost an honest one.

"If his occulted guilt
Do not itself unkennel in one speech,
It is a damned ghost that we have seen,
And men's imaginations are as foul
As Vulcan's stithy."

But his uncle's guilt being assumed by the play within the play—*Hamlet* caught the conscience of the *King*, whose guilt did unkennel in the cry:

"Give me some light—away!"

4. Mr. Beecher's letter of contrition, Tilton himself has now proved not to refer to crim. con., but to some wrong of which Mr. Beecher's wife was guiltier than he. But the letter of contrition explained, nothing else needs explanation, for then his sorrow was at its maximum and he wished he were dead.

EX-SENATOR ISAAC V. BAKER.

THE CHARGES MADE AGAINST HIM LAST FALL —A COMPLETE VINDICATION.

Ex-Senator Isaac V. Baker, of Washington County, while seeking re-election to the State Senate from the Twelfth District last Fall, was defeated by means of certain injurious statements then published, charging him with official corruption. It was especially charged that he had stated to one George C. Brunnell that he (Baker) had made $40,000 during his term as Senator; and a written statement to this effect was published bearing Brunnell's signature. This person has now made affidavit that the charge was entirely false, and details the circumstances of the conspiracy which defeated Mr. Baker. He says:

In the month of September, 1873, at the office of the Boston, Albany and Hoosac Tunnel Railroad Company, No. 128 State street, Albany, N. Y., of which company I was at that time Assistant Secretary, having been appointed to that position on the 1st day of September, 1873, by Col. C. Adams Stevens, Vice President, (the acting President of the company,) Hon. C. W. Herrick, then member of the Assembly for the Third Assembly District of Rensselaer County; Hon. J. Thomas Davis, then one of the directors of the company, Col. C. A. Stevens, Vice President of the company, had a conversation with me, the substance of which is the following: That on account of certain opposition, which, as they stated, Senator Baker had made to certain railroad projects in which they (Davis, Herrick, and Stevens) were interested with Brown & Bros., bankers of the City of New-York, and others, during the session of the Legislature of 1873, and which opposition, as they stated, had caused the defeat of the projects, must be defeated in his attempt to secure a renomination to the office of Senator for the Twelfth Senatorial District, and they—Davis, Stevens, and Herrick—wanted me to make some statement in relation to Mr. Baker which should so far compromise Senator Baker as to secure his defeat for the renomination, or, if he should be renominated, prevent his election, and directed me to make a statement in writing that he (Senator I. V. Baker, Jr.,) had told me, while I was clerk of the Railroad Committee of the Senate, that he, (Senator Baker, had made $40,000 during his term as Senator, and said that they had made up their minds to defeat Mr. Baker, and that they would stop at nothing, whether fair or foul, to secure his defeat. * * * At this time Stevens and Davis gave me to understand that unless I made this statement directed by them as above, I could not remain in the employ of the company. The same evening, about 7 o'clock, Stevens, Davis, Herrick, and Congressman Smart came to the office, and I met them there. There was no one present except themselves and myself. Either Stevens or Davis asked me if I had prepared the statement. I told them I had. They told me to give it to them. I thereupon handed to Davis a simple statement, without signature, and not in the form of an affidavit. Davis read the statement, and called my attention to the fact that I had not signed it. I told him that I did not feel as if I could sign a statement of that kind. Davis then said the statement must be signed, and that unless I signed it I could not retain the position I then held under the company. Congressman Smart also urged me to sign the statement, saying that he wanted Baker defeated so that he (Smart) could secure the renomination to Congress, and that he would see me provided for in Washington whenever I might call upon him. It was then agreed between Smart, Stevens, Davis, and Herrick that Smart and Davis should take the statement and me to Thurlow Weed in New-York, and get Thurlow Weed and me to write a communication for the people of the district adverse to Senator Baker, for the purpose of aiding them in carrying out their conspiracy. They all then left the office, and Davis carried away the statement. * * * I acted according to my instructions. Mr. Baker was, as you know, nominated by the convention, but defeated in his election. * * * The principal conspirators in this attempt to defeat Senator Baker were the persons I have named, Smart, Davis, Stevens, and Herrick, the managers of the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad Company; Brown Bros. & Co., of the City of New-York; Col. Harper, of Cambridge, and Thurlow Weed. It was a conspiracy from the beginning to the end, and had its foundation upon a lie. The statement published as having been made by me was made, as I have stated, under the direction of and by compulsion from the men by whom I was employed, and upon whom I and those dependent upon me were dependent for the necessities of life. I was poor, and there were looking to me for support my mother and her four infant children, my brothers and sisters.

The statement did gross injustice to Senator Baker, and I now make this statement without reward or the hope of reward, for the purpose of undoing, so far as I may be able, a grievous wrong inflicted upon an innocent man by my unwilling act; and I ask the people of the Twelfth Senatorial District to believe me when I say that, during all the time I was connected with the legislative committee of which Mr. Baker was a member, I never knew of his doing any act which could compromise the honor of his district or his own, and that I would never have been a party to this conspiracy had I been the master of my own actions.

GEO. C. BRUNELL.

THE WHEAT CROP IN OREGON.

Information from the several counties in the State, says the *Daily Oregonian*, leads us to believe that in all the counties west of the Cascade Mountains the wheat yield will be larger by at least twenty or twenty-five per cent. in the aggregate than ever before, but that the crop in Eastern Oregon will fall short of that of last year by quite as great a per cent., owing to cold weather and frosts late in the Spring, and extreme heat and drought in the latter part of June and so far in July. The best data at present obtainable justify an estimate of the amount that will be produced in Oregon and that part of Washington Territory which markets its surplus through this point, at 4,200,000 bushels over and above the amount required for home consumption. This we believe now will not be far above or below the exports for the approaching harvest year, should the market be active and transportation be secured. In Linn, Marion, Lane, and Benton Counties the yield will probably show a greater per cent. increase than in either Polk, Yamhill, or Washington, these being the principal wheat-growing counties in the valley. In Eastern Oregon, Wasco is expected to show a small increase, Umatilla and Union a falling off of twenty to twenty-five per cent., Baker County, Oregon, and Walla Walla County, Wyoming Territory, a still greater loss. Of course, all estimates at this early period are at best only approximate, and when the thrashing begins the valley fields may turn out more or less than even the best judges now believe. That the falling off east of the mountains will be experienced, there is but little doubt, or our information is wrong; but in the State at large, it is safe to estimate the surplus 4,000,000 or 4,500,000 bushels above the home requirements and for seed.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE CAMPAIGN ABOUT TO CLOSE.

REVIEW OF THE ENTIRE POLITICAL FIELD—BOLTING ON BOTH SIDES—PROSPECTS OF THE REPUBLICANS IN THE COMING ELECTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, July 29, 1874.

The campaign in this State is drawing to a close. The election occurs on Thursday next, the 6th of August. There has been less display and less money spent than in the August campaign of 1872. Both parties have exerted themselves to get out a full vote by a vigorous canvass, in which speeches were made by the candidates for every office, State and national. It will not be for lack of public speaking if there is not very nearly a full vote polled. Whether there has been much quiet work done in each township by men employed for that purpose I do not know. My impression is that very little work of this kind has been done on either side, for the want of—funds.

CIVIL RIGHTS THE ISSUE.

The Democrats look upon the Civil Rights bill, as it passed the Senate, as a God-send to them. They would have been without anything to talk about but for the agitation of this measure. Everything has been laid aside except civil rights. It is the burden of every Democratic speaker's song. They commence their speeches by denouncing the Civil Rights bill, and end them by asserting that the Republican Party is in favor of the bill, and consequently of social equality. The ignorant white men, who cannot read nor write, who never owned a slave, and for that reason are more prejudiced against the negro than any class of our people, may be stirred up against the Republican Party by this to the pitch of voting the entire Democratic ticket.

FEW CHANGES.

A canvass of eight counties by townships, through diligent inquiries among leading men of both parties, indicate very few changes—none among the colored men, and but few among the whites—most of which changes are said to be in favor of the Republicans. It is apprehended that many white men who have voted the Republican ticket up to this time will be influenced by the Civil Rights bill to vote the Democratic ticket, but such a defection, if it exists, cannot be definitely ascertained.

Mr. Purnell has just returned from a campaign through the western portion of the State, embracing the Seventh and Eighth Districts. He reports that the Republicans are aroused, and will poll a full vote. He had large crowds to hear him wherever he spoke.

DIVISIONS ON BOTH SIDES.

Both parties are more cut up this year than ever before. Dr. Ed. Ransom, Republican, is running independent, against Hon. C. L. Cobb, in the First Congressional District. Cobb is making a desperate effort, but will undoubtedly be defeated. In the Second Congressional District G. H. White, a negro preacher, is running independent against Hyman. White is making a great noise, but will effect nothing. It is a strict party struggle in the other districts, excepting the Sixth, where Mr. E. C. Davidson is still in the field as the Farmers' and Grangers' candidate. The Democratic majority in this district is 2,000. N. A. McLean, Depublican, of Robeson County, has announced himself a candidate for Congress, and is engaged in stumping the district. If Davidson can carry a respectable vote, McLean may be elected by a plurality. I apprehend that Davidson will not poll 1,000 votes, and that Ashe's majority will reach at least 1,000. The division among the Republicans in New-Hanover County has not been overcome. The Democrats have not nominated a ticket, but have placed themselves in a position to exchange votes on the county officers for their candidates for Congress, Judge, and Legislature. It is quite likely that McKay for Congress, Russell for Judge, and two candidates for the Legislature will be defeated by this split. If there should be no selling of votes, the chances for Judge and Congress on the Republican ticket are good, with no doubt as to the Legislative ticket in the county. In the Fourth District every thing is harmonious, excepting Wake County. A portion of the bolting ticket, gotten out by Gov. W. W. Holden, now Postmaster, and his son Joseph, now Mayor of the city, have withdrawn. Mr. James H. Harris, the leading man of the colored race in the State, has taken ground against the Holden ticket, as it is called, which will control the colored vote. Harris is a candidate for the Senate, and the Holdens are giving him the "cold shoulder," because they cannot control him. This defection will not affect Mr. J. U. Headen, the Republican candidate for Congress. In the Fifth District, it is reported by both parties that Henderson has the best of the canvass—that Scales is no match for him on the stump. There is a determined element against Henderson in Stokes County, which threatens to increase the majority for Scales several hundred. The Democrats are also divided in Stokes. There are six Democratic candidates for the House of Representatives. The county is entitled to one Representative. If they all keep the field the Republicans will elect their candidate. In the Seventh District, the fight is made between Cook and Robbins. The Republicans will gain some in Yadkin and Wilkes. Robbins, the Democrat, will be re-elected by 1,200. In the Eighth District, the race is between Durham and Vance. The Republicans, as a general thing, will vote for Durham. In 1872, Vance received 1,000 majority in Cleaveland, Durham's county. There are six Democratic candidates for the House of Representatives in this county, all of whom are out for Durham. There is not a leading man in the county who dares to oppose Durham. Therefore, Cleaveland will give Durham 1,200 majority at least, and it may be more. With this overwhelming vote at home to start with, he will be compelled to get the full Republican vote, and make a gain from the Democratic ranks of 600, to be elected. In Buncombe, Transylvania, Macon, Cherokee, Yancey, Rutherford, which are all in the Eighth Congressional District, there are hosts of independent Democratic candidates. It may be that Durham will gain a great deal by these divisions. I am told that he is confident of his election. Whatever may be the result, Durham has made a vigorous canvass, and deserves credit.

THE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

In the First Judicial District the Republicans have nominated the present incumbent, J. W. Albertson, for Judge, and Willis Bagley, present incumbent, for Solicitor. The district is close, with chances in favor of the Democrats, owing to the division on the Congressional ticket. In the Third District Aug. S. Seymour is the regular nominee for Judge, and L. J. Moore for Solicitor. Hon. W. J. Clark, the present incumbent, appointed by Gov. Holden, is an independent candidate for Judge, and J. V. Sherrard, the present incumbent, is an independent candidate for Solicitor. Both the latter are wholly unfit for the positions they now hold and have disgraced for the past six years. The district is Republican by 4,000 majority. The Democrats have made no nomination. Seymour and Moore will undoubtedly be elected. In the Second District Lewis Hilliard and J. J. Martin are running without opposition for Judge and Solicitor. The district is Republican by 4,000 majority. In the Fourth Judicial District Daniel L. Russell, the present incumbent, is the Republican candidate for Judge, and Thos. Sutton the Republican candidate for Solicitor. The district gave Merrimon 499 majority in 1872. The chances are that New-Hanover will not poll her full strength for Russell on account of the division on the county ticket, and that McKoy will be elected. In the Sixth District there is no Judge to elect. J. C. L. Harris is the Republican candidate for Solicitor. The district is 6,000 Republican. The Seventh District gave Merrimon 1,556 majority in 1872. In this district, Thomas Ruffin, son of the late Chief Justice Ruffin, a lawyer of high standing, a brother-in-law of the late Gov. Caldwell, is an independent Democratic candidate for Judge. George F. Bason, Chairman of the Democratic Committee for that judicial district, and who called the convention which nominated Kerr and Strudwick for Judge and Solicitor, is an independent Democratic candidate for Solicitor. Ruffin has strength, and if he receives the full Republican vote he stands a chance of being elected. He may be able to carry Bason in with him. Ruffin and Bason will get the Quaker vote of Guilford, Alamance, and Randolph. Kerr and Strudwick expect to carry Caswell by a large majority. There is a large majority of Republicans in Caswell, but they are all colored, and have no bold man to organize and lead them. On this account the county may cast a majority for the entire Democratic ticket. Ruffin's friends are wealthy, and they are using money freely. In the Eighth District Thos. J. Wilson is Democratic candidate for Judge, and W. H. Bailey an independent candidate. The district has 600 Democratic majority. Bailey thinks he will be elected. The chances are that he will be beaten by about 600. In the Ninth District the chances are in favor in Schenck, Democrat. Schenck was a leader in the Kuklux Klan, and deserted his companions when things began to get warm for the Klan in 1871, and went to Washington and "puked on all his brethren," to use a Kuklux phrase. It is thought this class of voters will hurt him at the polls. The district is about 1,000 Democratic. The Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Districts are Democratic by decided majorities. Solicitors only are to be elected in them.

THE SENATE.

The Senate is composed of fifty members, elected by forty-two districts. There are six doubtful districts, which elect eleven Senators. The Republicans will certainly elect fourteen Senators. The Democrats will doubtless elect twenty five Senators. The Republicans may carry six of the eleven counted as doubtful, which will make the Senate twenty Republicans and thirty Democrats. This is the best the Republicans can hope for.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House is composed of 120 members. The Republicans will certainly elect 48 members, and with the divisions among the Democrats in twenty counties they ought to gain 12 members, which will make the House a tie. If the Republicans can this year carry the counties they carried in 1872, the chances are that they will have a small majority in the House.

DIFFICULT TO CALCULATE.

There are so many independent candidates in the field on both sides, and so many factions, that it is extremely difficult to get a clear view of the situation. I have endeavored to sift the various reports, and give you the truth as near as I can before the ballots are counted. Under all the circumstances, the Republicans will do well to hold the vote of 1872.

THE CARLIST WAR.

Correspondence London News.

SANTANDER, Thursday, July 16, 1874.

Exactly one year ago Don Carlos entered Spain, in the northern provinces of which a few partisans had some months before risen in his favor. Let us now recapitulate what progress his cause has made since then. Through the weakness and constant divisions of his opponents he has been enabled to overrun the whole of the Basque Provinces and Navarre, and also, it must be added, the mountainous and sparsely-populated districts of Catalonia, but not a single city or town of real importance, Tolosa and Estella excepted, has had to acknowledge his sovereignty. As to the former, it was in vain besieged for many months, and as often relieved by Gen. Loma, who invariably drove back Gen. Lizarraga, whenever opposed to him, until he received orders from Madrid to withdraw the garrison. Then, of course, the Carlists entered unopposed. Estella's brave garrison defended itself in the fortified convent, where it was left unaided and unrelieved, and after its brilliant defense, even Don Carlos permitted it to retire with all the honors of war. It is unnecessary to refer to Bilbao, the relief of which has been so recently effected, but through the unfortunate death and defeat of Marshal Concha, and the time it will take to reorganize the army, it is more than probable that another siege of this important place will occur. Indeed, the bulk of the Carlist Army has already left Estella with this view, and every day increases the stringency of the blockade. The experience of the late attempts at its relief will not be lost upon the National Army, and already a contract for the submarine telegraph line to Portugalete from this place has been entered into. Not only is Bilbao to be placed in certain communication with Madrid, but San Sebastian also by the same means. The river, too, will be efficiently guarded, and everything possible will be done to avoid a repetition of what occurred a few months ago. Still the blow to an important branch of our trade—that of iron ore—will be severe.

As long as the river remains navigable the country around is comparatively unimportant in connection with the question of defense. The Spanish squadron is, however, much to blame for its inertness in preventing the landing of arms on the coast, and it seems only too true that twenty-five Krupp guns, with ammunition in proportion, were actually disembarked a few days ago; one account says from an English steamer, and another, and more probable, from a fleet of fishing boats. This is the most serious affair which has happened to the Madrid Government, and it will enable the Carlists to carry on the war in a manner which may well cause that Government some little alarm. The only hope is that the possession of such weapons may induce the enemy to venture out of his mountain fastnesses, and cross the Ebro. Here in his turn he will meet with all the difficulties which Marshal Concha encountered in the want of a commissariat, for the country itself is totally opposed to the claims of Don Carlos. Dorregaray is too cautious, however, to risk his all on such a chance, and will probably confine himself to a new siege of Bilbao, at the same time leaving sufficient battalions for the defense of Estella. The miserable admixture of the political with the military element in the National Army is already producing its results. Not only have Concha's Generals of Alphonsist tendencies retired, but a large number of officers of inferior rank also, the whole of whose posts have had to be filled by men of different political opinions. All this happening before the enemy is a disgrace to the army, and will serve to show the reason of its previous inefficiency. The consequence is that the task of reconstructing the army is a work of such time and difficulty, especially when coupled with an almost total want of resources in men, money, credit, and material, that a couple of months may elapse before any movement of attack is made. The probability is that the Carlists will take the offensive in the meantime, and by a diversion weaken their opponents, and still further postpone the resumption of hostilities. The hot weather is beginning to be felt severely, rendering the chances of the continuance of the campaign still more distant.

I have forborne to touch upon the subject of the execution of Capt. Schmidt, the Prussian officer who acted in the capacity of special correspondent to the Austrian *New Free Press*, for I fully expected that the report would prove to be as unfounded as that of the alleged shooting of the German officer in the Spanish Army, (Lieut. Hermann.) It unfortunately appears, however, but too true. The only doubt is as to the details. A letter from Estella, published in the Madrid papers, states that he was shot in Abarzuza, in company with the decimated troops so barbarously slaughtered by direct order of Don Carlos, and other accounts state that a reprieve had been sent by Don Carlos, but that it arrived too late. It is to be hoped that the Prussian and Austrian Governments will send a Commissioner to investigate and report immediately upon the facts, and if no better explanation can be given than has already been offered, those two Governments might, perhaps, combine with those of other civilized nations in putting an end to such atrocities, or even in enabling the whole country to express its unfettered opinion as to by whom and in what manner it wishes to be governed. The triumph of Don Carlos in Spain is impossible in the face of modern enlightenment, and all that his followers can do is to harass this distracted country while their means last. The only justification which the Carlists can offer for the massacre of their prisoners is the burning of Abarzuza by a few enraged soldiers aggravated at the defense made under cover of its walls. But are the Carlists themselves entirely free from blame in this respect? Let them consider what they did at Berga and Igualada, to say nothing of the 150 railway stations in various parts of the country which they have set fire to without the shadow of provocation.

July 18.—The Carlists appear determined to continue the campaign on a system peculiarly their own. Following the proclamation of their Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Dorregaray, stating that the war would be without quarter, their Military Governor of Biscay has adopted the novel plan of making prisoners of some 1,600 of the principal inhabitants of the towns on the coast, and for every shot or shell fired at the fishing places by the Republican war vessels one of these unfortunate prisoners, to be selected by lot, is to be executed; and the property of Liberals is to be mulcted of the amount of the damage inflicted. The preamble of the military Governor's order is worthy of quotation. It says: "In consequence of the acts of piracy which the enemy's steamers have committed against the poor, inoffensive fishermen of the coast, bringing into play all kinds of treacherous and wicked schemes in order to accomplish the destruction of the fishing industry, and with it the sole means of subsistence of the very numerous families of the hamlets of the seaboard; believing that in view of these offenses the time has arrived for us to adopt with all speed the most energetic measures to restrain the enemy in his barbarous conduct, I therefore issue the following order"—that above quoted. For any good that the gun-boats do in the prevention of arms being landed, they may just as well stop here, and the Liberal inhabitants may hope to be then set at liberty.

One is very apt to think that a cause which adopts such measures as these, instead of the ordinary means of carrying on war, must be in an exceedingly bad state. To the great credit of the Madrid Government, they are determined not to make reprisals. They are entitled to sympathy, and something more, in the arduous task of battling with intolerance and bigotry, and unless some help is forthcoming it is hopeless to look for a termination of the war before the country is plunged into irretrievable ruin. Marshal Zavala appears desirous to be relieved of the command in chief on account of ill-health. At his advanced years this is not to be wondered at; but the difficulties in the way of bringing the army into proper condition may well induce him to give up the attempt. Gen. Moriones will in that case succeed, and the Marshal may resume his less onerous post at Madrid, and do his utmost to procure the resources indispensable for the purpose. The Third Army Corps is being slowly formed at Vittoria, but Gen. Loma, who is to take the command, has not yet left San Sebastian.

The press is in a most unfortunate state. It is prohibited from publishing both war and financial news. As one of the journals pathetically and naïvely observes, "What is it to publish then?" Every day several papers break through the rule, and have to submit to a fine more or less severe, according to the gravity of the offense. Fortunately for them there is very little war news to give just now, and except with respect to Bilbao, and the attack by the Carlists on Cuenca, there does not seem much prospect of a continuance of fighting in the places of chief interest for many weeks. Reinforcements have been sent in all haste to the latter place, which is holding out with all the determination of its neighbor Teruel, upon which the title of "heroic" has been bestowed. Another crisis is, of course, spoken of. The unfortunate Finance Minister, finding all his schemes insufficient to obtain money or credit, besides rendering the Ministry itself more unpopular than ever, is to be sacrificed; and it is said that his place is to be filled by a wealthy banker of Madrid, who is prepared to overcome the more pressing immediate difficulties in supplying the army with pay, ammunition, and provisions.

THE TROY CIGAR TRADE.

In regard to the difficulty between the cigar-makers and manufacturers, the Troy (N. Y.) *Times* of the 1st instant, says a meeting was held by the former at Apollo Hall, Wednesday evening, when it was agreed to submit to a reduction upon clear-seed of $2 per thousand, the price for making other cigars to remain unchanged. A committee of five was also appointed to wait upon the employers to inform them of this determination, one of the committee to visit the bosses in Lansingburg, and another in West Troy, the remaining three to see the bosses in Troy. By appointment the bosses met the men in Apollo Hall on Thursday evening. The bosses pressed the proposition that a reduction of $2 per thousand should be made on all kinds of cigars. The men resented the proposition. The latter, however, met again last evening to consider the matter, and, after a lengthy discussion, resolved to submit the following list of prices to the employers: A reduction upon clear seed and Havana, $1 per thousand; upon clear seed, $2 per thousand. It is understood that the employers will accept this proposition of the men. The prices for making cigars will now be as follows: Cigars five inches long, $15 per thousand; four and three-quarter inches long, $14; four and one-half inches long, $13; four and a quarter inches long, $12. The reason of the proposed reduction is, according to the employers, that manufacturers in New-York and Albany are selling cigars in Troy and vicinity at a price they the manufacturers, cannot possibly compete with at the prices at present paid the men.

THE BASE-BALL TOURISTS.

The London *Telegraph* of the 21st July contained the following paragraph concerning the Boston and Philadelphia Base-ball Clubs, now playing in England:

"Twenty-two men are now on their voyage from Philadelphia to Liverpool, whose doings in the next six weeks may have the result of popularizing among us another scientific outdoor game. Base-ball has grown to be in the United States what cricket is in the old country, and though it is probable that comparatively few of the youth of Great Britain will desert cricket, with its dignity, manliness, and system, for a rushing, helter-skelter game such as we are given to understand base-ball is, yet it is not unlikely that the American game may, at least, take rank in public estimation here with lawn tennis and racquets among university men, and bat, trap, and ball and rounders among our villagers and school-boys. The twenty-two men *en voyage* are divided into two teams. The first is from Boston, and consists of ten players, whose skill and success have earned them the base-ball championship of America. The second team comprises twelve men, belonging to Philadelphia, and styled the 'Athletics.'"

ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, SUMMER COMPLAINT, COLIC, SOUR STOMACH, DIARRHEA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS, INCIDENT TO EITHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS, ARE CURED AT ONCE BY DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. IT ALLAYS THE IRRITATION AND CALMS THE ACTION OF THE STOMACH, AND BEING PLEASANT TO THE TASTE, IS AN ACCEPTABLE REMEDY TO THE YOUNGEST IN THE FAMILY.—*Advertisement.*

LATE DISCOVERY.—*Morse's Luxurens* for the Hair and Scalp. Most refined of all oleine dressings, and most serviceable in stopping the hair from falling off. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists; wholesale by *John F. Henry, Curran & Co., Chas. N. Crittenton*, and others, in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Use Burnett's Kalliston after Sea-bathing. Its effect relieves the disagreeable action of salt water and the sun.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Burglars! Burglars! No house should be refitted without being protected from burglars. HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH is the only thing that will do it. Removed to No. 571 Broadway.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder is the only genuine insect powder imported to America; look out for imitations.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundberg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

POTTER—DE PUY.—In this City, Thursday, July 23, by Rev. E. De Puy, D. D., ELLIS POTTER, of Madison, N. J., to ISABELLA SMEDBERY DE PUY, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—At Flushing, Aug. 1, MARIA HOLKINS, wife of W. Stevenson Abbott.

Services at St. George's Church, Flushing, Long Island, Monday, Aug. 3, at 5 P. M.

ACKERMAN.—Suddenly, on first day, (Sunday,) Aug. 22, of diphtheria, CHARLES B., only son of David and Marietta Ackerman, aged 3 years and 2 months.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of its grandmother, Mary K. Underhill, No. 262 West 25th st., on second day (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Amewalk on Tuesday morning, by 8 o'clock train, Harlem Railroad.

CHAMBERS.—Suddenly, at Chicago, Ill., July 30, KATE, wife of George A. Chambers, and daughter of Henry Van Arsdale, M. D., of this City.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 53 7th st., on Tuesday, Aug. 4, at 2 P. M.

FINNEY.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 1, HARRIOT STREET, wife of James Finney, in the 67th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 2:30 P. M., from St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, Conn.

GUERIN.—On Sunday, Aug. 2, 1874, GERTRUDE A. GUERIN, widow of the late Edward Guerin.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 54 West 51st st., on Tuesday, Aug. 4, at 1 P. M., without further notice.

HEGGIE.—On Friday, July 31, at 7 P. M., MARY, wife of William Heggie.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the friends of Alexander H. Sharot, her brother, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Aug. 3, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 25 Columbia st., New-York, without further notice.

HUBBARD.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 2, at Middletown, near Red Bank, N. J., HENRY C. HUBBARD.

Funeral on Tuesday, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M. All friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

JONES.—At Ascott, England, on Friday, July 24, LEWIS C. JONES, only son of the late Isaac Colford Jones.

MERCHANT.—In Babylon, Long Island, Aug. 1, ALICE W., only daughter of Stephen L. and Elizabeth W. Merchant, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Astoria, Long Island.

ODELL.—At Montclair, N. J., Aug. 1, WILLIAM MINER, second son of Thomas B. and Rachel Odell, of New-York City, in the 28th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of B Company, Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Presbyterian Church, Montclair, on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 12:15 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Christopher st. at 10:45 A. M.

POTTER.—In this City, Aug. 1, ISABELLA SMEDBERY, wife of Ellis Potter, of Madison, N. J., and daughter of Rev. E. and Isabella R. De Puy.

Funeral services from No. 46 East 31st st., on Monday, Aug. 3, at 12 M., without further notice.

POST.—On Friday, July 31, WALDRON B. POST, in the eighty-second year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 23 Waverley place, on Monday, Aug. 3, at 4 o'clock P. M.

ROBBINS.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 2d inst., SALLIE, wife of Elliott Robbins, daughter of the late Thomas Simpson, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Remains taken to Philadelphia for interment.

VAN BOSKERCK.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 1, JANE L., wife of John L. Van Boskerck, and daughter of the late Joseph Webb, in the 70th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, at 3:30 P. M.

WEEDEN.—At Catskill, on Friday, the 31st ult., ELIZA M., wife of George H. Weeden, and daughter of John Silsby.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Aug. 3, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 103 Gates avenue, Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEFT HIS RESIDENCE, NO. 260 GRAHAM av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday evening, July 29, MR. A. B. SMITH, age thirty-eight, about five feet nine inches in height, light complexion, sandy hair and whiskers, black alpaca coat, black pants and vest, brown straw hat, tie shoes, gold studs, hair set, in shirt bosom. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his distressed family. Please address
G. B. SMITH, No. 250 Grand st.,
Williamsburg, Long Island.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE or pain; diseases of females a specialty, by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

POLITICAL.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, Aug. 3, 1874, at No. 152 Franklin st.
CHAS. A. STETSON, JR., President.
JAMES STACK, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, 8 P. M., at Fourteenth Ward Hotel.
THOMAS F. GEARY, President.
RICHARD H. McGUIRE, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at Bleecker Building MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 3, at 8 o'clock.
ROBERT E. CARPENTER, President.
GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Aug. 1, no real estate was sold by public auction. The foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the north side of Thirtieth street, 175 feet west of First avenue, noted to be held by Joseph McGuire, was adjourned to Aug. 15.

The sales effected by public auction were fewer than any previous week this season, and none of them were of any special importance, being legal sales, except to show that the property, which is forced on the market by legal proceedings, only brings about sufficient to cover the mortgages against it, and it is doubtful if it would bring prices equal to the liens if the plaintiffs or mortgagees in the legal actions were to refrain from bidding on the property. As it is, the plaintiff generally becomes the purchaser, and third mortgages are very frequently cut off.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Aug. 1, amounts to $88,460, against $249,489, the figures for the previous week.

The only suburban auction noted to be held during the past week was adjourned on account of unfavorable weather, and the business for the week closed without affording any quotations.

PRIVATE SALES.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine street, recently sold by private contract the three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, 19.6 by 55 by 100, known as No. 60 West Forty-fifth street, for $26,000 cash.

It is also reported that the five lots of land, together 100 by 125, on the south-east corner of Fifth avenue and Ninety-first street, four lots fronting on the avenue and one on the street, were recently sold by Col. R. T. Wilson, of Broad street, for the sum of $175,000.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales for the present week, so far as announced, are as follows, all at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted:

To-day, (Monday,) Aug. 3.

By James M. Miller, sale under the direction of Samuel A. Steele, Receiver, of all right, equity, and redemption of eight houses and lots on the north side of Forty-first street, 100 feet east of Eleventh avenue, 200 by 98.9.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of G. S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 100, on the south side of Sixty-sixth street, 118.9 feet east of Second avenue; also, similar sale, under the direction of Sidney H. Stuart, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 99, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, 356.3 feet east of Seventh avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sale on the grounds at Blissville, Long Island City, of 100 choice building lots, belonging to the "Thomson" property, near the proposed main entrance to Calvary Cemetery, on the border of Greenpoint and Hunter's Point avenues, near street-car lines that run within a few minutes of James Slip, Tenth, and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries. Maps, information, and free excursion tickets at office of auctioneer, No. 21 Park row.

Tuesday, Aug. 4.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court sale, under the direction of Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the premises on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh street, 300 feet east of Second avenue, 25 by 100.11¾.

By Leepinasse & Friedman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 20 by 100.5, on the north side of Forty-sixth street, 175 feet west of Lexington avenue.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 18 by 75.7½, on the north side of One Hundred and Nineteenth street, 18 feet east of Fourth avenue.

Wednesday, Aug. 5.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land, 125 by 100.8½, on the south side of Eighty-eighth street, 450 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of A. H. Joline, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 17.10 by 75, on the south-east corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Eighth street; also, similar sale under the direction of E. R. Robinson, Esq., Referee, of the lease of the block of land and buildings known as Manhattan Market, bounded by Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, Eleventh avenue and Hudson River.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of D. C. Kingsland, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot on the south side of Eighty-seventh street, 207 feet east of Avenue A.

By Leepinasse & Friedman, adjourned auction sale on the premises, at Elizabeth, N. J., of 600 building lots, situate on Essex, Pennsylvania, Newark, and Sherman avenues, and on Hunter, Virginia, and Altina streets. Maps and excursion tickets can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine street.

Thursday, Aug. 6.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of R. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 25 by 75, on the north side of Sixty-eighth street, 99.7 feet west of Broadway.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., public auction sale on the premises, at Schneider Park, Astoria, Long Island, of sixty building lots, located on Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Franklin avenues.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Executor's sale of the estate of the late Eliza Ann Schmidt, of the three-story and basement brick house and lot, 25 by 93.11, No. 63 Clinton place, north side, 100 feet east of Fifth avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sale on the grounds at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., of 100 of the choicest lots to be found at that place, the same being a portion of the estate of the late R. P. McMaster, and situate on McMaster, High, and Ballston streets.

The Seventh (New-York) Regiment Band and the Ballston Band will be in attendance at the sale.

Maps and further information may be had at the Sans Souci Hotel, Ballston Spa, and at the office of Jere. Johnson, Jr., No. 21 Park row.

Friday, Aug. 7.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Isaac L. Miller, Esq., Referee, at the County Clerk's office, Jamaica, Queens County, Long Island, of the "Gillespie" Farm, of 13 acres of land, with all the appurtenances and improvements, on north-west corner of Springfield and Jamaica roads.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court sale of the house, stable, and plot of land 62.11 by 123, No. 511 Fifth avenue, on the south-east corner of East Forty-third street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land on the north-west corner of Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, 100 by 125.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of the lease of the premises No. 189 Bowery, for five years from May 1, 1870, at $3,000 rent per year, with covenant for renewal of a further term of five years, at an annual rent of $3,250.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale of house and lot, 18 by 75, on the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth street, seventy-two feet east of Fourth avenue.

Saturday, Aug. 8.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court sale, under the direction of James Wiley, Esq., Referee, of the three lots, 76.7½ by 100, on the north-west corner of First avenue and Seventy-fifth street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure, under the direction of C. T. Middlebrook, Esq., Referee, at the Hoffman House, Sing Sing, N. Y., of a house and lot on the south side of High street, Sing Sing, and also other lots and premises adjoining the same.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of James W. Bywater, Referee, of the house and lot, 20.10 by 75, on the north side of Thirteenth street, 200 feet west of Seventh avenue, and known as No. 213.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, July 31.

13th st., Nos. 515 and 517 East, n. s., 196 ft. e. of Avenue A, 49.9x103.3; 13th st., No. 40 East, s. s., 148 ft. w. of Avenue B, 22x103.3; 12th st., No. 539 East, n. s., 148 ft. w. of Avenue B, 22x103.3	$20,000
20th st., Nos. 406, 408, 410, 412 East, s. s., 119.6 ft. e. of 1st av., 80x92	31,200
21st st., n. s., 278.8 ft. w. of 3d av., 33.4x98.9; also, strip adjoining on east, 68 ft. n. of 21st st., 5.8x8.8, with privilege of Gramercy Park	
25th st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 7th av., 15x169.6	85,000
41st st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th av., 50x98.9	12,000
45th st., s. s., 307 ft. e. of 3d av., 26x100.4	32,000
45th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.4	23,500
58th st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of Lexington av., 17x100.5	20,000
62d st., n. s., 228 ft. w. of 1st av., 17x100.5	25,000
62d st., n. s., 194 ft. w. of 1st av., 17x100.5	13,000
73d st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x102.2	13,000
79th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x102.2	13,500
128th st., n. s., 235 ft. w. of 3d av., 49.4x99.11; also strip adjoining on west side, 60 ft. n. of 128th st., 10.8x39.11, warehouse	5,000
128th st., n. s., 285 ft. w. of 3d av., 75x99.11	25,000
	19,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Grand st., No. 93, 5 years, per year	$3,300
Hamilton st., No. 32, 3 years, per year	1,000
8th av., Nos. 59, 61, 63, 5 years, per year	1,475

BRITISH ARMY AND MILITIA RETURNS.

A series of returns have been officially issued relating to the orders of 1874, with respect to the regulations for recruiting, the orders for 1873 calling out the army reserve, the number of those who answered that call, and the number of militia absentees at the training of 1873. With regard to the first subject, the return includes a paper setting forth the advantages which the army offers to young men who are willing to join her Majesty's forces. From this it appears that a prudent soldier can deposit at least three shillings a week in the savings bank, besides enjoying the privilege of purchasing many articles at a cheaper rate than any civilian could do, beyond the substantial benefits he receives gratuitously of a sound, useful education, and the gradual acquirement of disciplined and regular habits. After twenty-one years' service, or if wounded in action and maimed, he is entitled to a pension ranging from 8d. to 2s. 6d. a day. By the second and third returns it is found that the Army Reserve were not called out in 1873, but only volunteers asked for, 149 of whom were present at Cannock Chase and Dartmoor. The fourth document gives the information that the numbers of Militia absentees at the training in 1873 were: Officers with leave, 368; officers without, 20. Permanent staff: Sergeants with leave, 22; Sergeant without, 1; drummer without leave, 1. Non-commissioned officers and men: Sergeants with leave, 26; Sergeants without leave, 14; Corporals with leave, 73; Corporals without leave, 52; men with leave, 4,855, and men without leave, 11,182.

THE WHEAT CROP.

A LIGHT YIELD IN THE NORTH-WEST—DEPRESSION OF PRICES.

From the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

There seems to be no longer any doubt but that the wheat crop of 1874 will fall considerably short of the average one in the North-west. The cold, dry weather of the early Spring prevented it getting a good start, subsequent dry, hot weather prevented a strong growth, and gave the chinch-bug an opportunity to work, and the consequence is that in localities where the soil is light much damage has resulted from this cause. A writer in the Madison *Journal* estimates the crop of the town of Windsor, in Dane County, at a little more than half a one. Of course this is too low an estimate for the North-west, because, for some reason the crop seems to have suffered more severely in some than other counties; but if any reliance can be placed in the reports of our exchanges, the wheat crop will be found to be less than was generally expected three weeks ago.

This being the case, it seems to us that the price of wheat is now lower than it should be. On the 28th of July, 1872, No. 2 wheat, options for July, sold in this market at $1 20¾ to $1 21 per bushel; on the same day of the month this year, options for July sold at $1 14¼ to $1 14¾; and regular receipts at $1 20⅞ to $1 21 last year, and this year, $1 14; yet the receipts this year are very far below those of the corresponding time last year, and the crop prospects this year are not near so flattering as last. All the conditions here, except the mere matter of wheat in store, which is considerably in excess of that of last year, would indicate higher prices than last year instead of lower.

There are, however, some reasons for this apparently unnatural depression of prices. In the first place, general business throughout the country, and particularly at the East, is not so active and perhaps not on so large a scale as last year; the Liverpool market is depressed by the favorable reports of British crops and the Winter wheat crop of this country. There is, therefore, a kind of lull in business, holders anticipating higher prices, and buyers being unwilling to concede them. It is thought, however, that there must soon be an advance in prices in New-York, as the amount of wheat now afloat is insufficient to supply the British orders.

We incline to the belief, after a somewhat careful review of all the conditions, that the price of wheat must soon materially advance, and that prices will rule higher than they have been for the last few weeks, and owners of wheat in the interior will do well to hold on to it for the present.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAM-TRADE.

The competition and opposition, says the London *Standard*, which have recently arisen between the various steam-ship companies of Liverpool, engaged in the North Atlantic trade, still continue, and their results are becoming more severely felt every day. Each company is running its steamers at a loss, but there are no signs of a compromise being effected. As an instance of the fall in freights brought about by the giving up of the "conference," it may be mentioned that the description of merchandise known as "fine goods," which were formerly taken at the rate of 50s. per ton, are now eagerly accepted at 20s. The freights for other goods have declined in a similar ratio, and rough merchandise, such as iron, is taken at the nominal rate of 2s. 6d. The rates of passage money for steerage passengers have been lowered by one-half, viz.: from £6 to £3. The result of this suicidal policy is that many steamers are laid up in consequence of the loss resulting from their working. It is calculated that on the average the voyage of a steamer out to New-York and back costs about £6,000, and as the receipts for freight and passage do not, under present circumstances, average more than £3,000 or £4,000, a large loss is occasioned upon each voyage. Still the companies persevere in their extraordinary conduct, and in the meantime shippers reap the benefit of the low rates.

NEW ENGLISH COIN.

In the year 1873 there were coined at the Royal Mint 2,382,832 sovereigns and 2,003,464 half-sovereigns, 5,965,740 florins, 6,486,480 shillings, 4,395,600 sixpences, 4,158 fourpences, 4,059,528 threepences, 4,752 twopences, 7,920 silver pence; and of bronze, 8,494,080 pence, 3,584,000 halfpence, and 3,225,600 farthings. The pieces of money coined, therefore, exceeded 40,000,000 in number, and would pass for sums amounting to £4,500,000 sterling. The demand upon the Mint for gold coin, which had been excessive in the two previous years, was sufficiently supplied and ceased in 1873. The demand for silver continued unabated, and the demand for bronze coin continued to be excessive. In the course of the year the Mint received from the Bank of England light gold amounting to £950,075 for recoinage, and a large amount of worn silver coin was withdrawn from circulation. The Sydney branch of the Mint coined and issued 1,478,000 sovereigns in 1873, and the Melbourne branch 752,000 sovereigns and 165,000 half-sovereigns.

THE VENDOME COLUMN.

The Vendome Column, says the London *Graphic*, was not erected in strict accordance with the original idea of Napoleon I. Looking back to the first decree for its erection, dated Oct. 1, 1803, and signed by the First Consul, we find that the column was to be similar to that of Trajan at Rome, was to be ornamented with 108 bronze figures representing the departments of the Republic, and surmounted by a pedestal adorned with olive wreaths, and topped with a statue of Charlemagne, the First Consul thus intending to glorify the old French Monarchy in its most illustrious representative. It was not until after the victories of 1805 that the style of the column was changed. It was then cast from 1,200 cannon taken from the enemy, and consecrated to the "Grande Armée."

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE—ONE OF the most desirable watering places in America; the hotel is now filled with first class boarders; will sell at a sacrifice, as the owner wishes to change his business. Address GEORGE H. GALE, Box 137, Station A, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SOUTH AMERICA.—THE TOCUYO ESTATE, extending over about 900 square miles, situate in the Province of Coro, Venezuela, about five hours' journey from the Dutch settlement of Curacao, ten hours from Puerto Cabello. It extends to the north-west of the navigable River Tocuyo for about sixty miles, with a breadth of twelve miles. The part bounded by the sea is covered with immense savannas of the best pasturage, while the interior, to the extent of about fifty square miles, is composed of magnificent forests, extending to the banks of the river. These forests are filled with timber of gigantic growth, consisting of trees of mahogany, cedars, rosewood, greenheart, &c., the quantity of which is so considerable that many millions of tons may be extracted. The property also possesses extensive valuable and almost inexhaustible coal fields many square miles in extent, which, from their contiguity to the river and short depth from the surface, may be worked to the best advantage, and certainly at one-half the price than a similar quantity of coal could be exported from England or the United States; in addition to which there are some valuable lead, copper lodes, with sulphur mines and petroleum wells, and also gold and silver are known to exist. At the north-west limits of the property there are several high plateaux of an area of about eight square miles to which the ground gradually rises from the sea. The healthiness of the climate at these spots, with the great fertility of the soil and excellent quality of the water, renders their situation in every way well adapted for European settlements. Around the villages are numerous cocoa, coffee, and sugar plantations, the qualities of which are well known, and there are many other advantages connected with this magnificent estate which it is impossible to set forth within the limits of an advertisement; suffice it to say that it is well worth the attention of a company of enterprising men with capital, prepared to proceed to the spot, to undertake in person the management and working of the mines, as in a short time, from the extent and importance of their operations, they could not fail to acquire a legitimate influence with the Government of Venezuela, and an ample return for their capital employed.

MESSRS. NORTON, TRIST, WATNEY & CO. are instructed by the mortgagee to offer for sale, at the mart on FRIDAY, Aug. 14, at 2 o'clock, the above important estate. Printed particulars may be had in due course at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool; Palatine Hotel, Manchester; Commercial Sale Rooms, Bristol; Queen's Hotel, Glasgow; the Royal Hotel, Edinburgh; of Messrs. Bischoff, Bompas & Bischoff, solicitors, No. 4 Great Winchester Buildings, E. C.; and of the auctioneers, No. 62 Old Broad st., Royal Exchange, E. C.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE—ESTATE OF MRS. J. W. SCHMIDT.

THURSDAY, AUG. 6,

at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 63 Clinton place, adjoining Brevoort House; Sailors' Snug Harbor lease; $200 per annum; lot, 25x93.11; house contains twenty-two rooms.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—TO RENT, A MODERATE-sized, convenient house in a healthy location, easy of access from City, and near depot or landing; no stable, and but little land wanted; rent must not exceed $300. Address F. B. W., Box No. 847 New-York Post Office, stating location, size of house, (number of rooms,) and rent.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—ORANGE, N. J.—THE SUBscriber will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., the stock and fixtures of Andrew Britton's shoe establishment, corner of Main and Park sts. Sale positive. Terms to be made known on the day of sale. S. W. BALDWIN, Assignee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CONFECTIONERY AND NEWS STORE, with rooms, for sale cheap; low rent. No. 177 Bridge st., Brooklyn.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

FOR RENT—ST. JAMES HOTEL, BALTIMORE.—This hotel will be finished the 1st of October next. It is situated at the corner of Charles and Centre sts., opposite the Washington Monument, in the most fashionable locality. Occupies about 90 by 155 feet. No hotel in Baltimore possesses greater advantages. Apply to Messrs. J. S. GITTINGS & CO., Bankers, Baltimore.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.

T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1784.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons, other than depositors, who may have claims against the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, or any of its branches, that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 1,507 Pennsylvania av., Washington, D. C.

Pass-books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balances shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass-books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and balanced.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, ROBT. PURVIS, R. H. T. LEIPOLD, Commissioners.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, including Waters, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

THE OLD PIANO HOUSE OF LIGHTE & ERNST offer special inducements now for cash, and on easy monthly payments, at their warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.; also, pianos to let.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER AND wine cooler, is the best food and ice keeper. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CORA LIVINGSTON BARTON, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Louise Livingston Hunt, one of the executors of said estate, at her residence at Barrytown, in the town of Red Hook, on or before the 2d day of September next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executors out of said estate.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1874.

LOUISE LIVINGSTON HUNT, MATURIN LIVINGSTON DELAFIELD, CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, ARTHUR LEARY, CARLETON HUNT, Executors.

mh2-1aw6mM PETER DORLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS P. WAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 247 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.

mh2-1aw6mM JOHN SMITH RICE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA G. W. PELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of Foster & Thompson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1874.

je15-1aw6mM WILLIAM WOOD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MARIA MERRIAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.

ISAAC DAYTON,

Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anna Maria Merriam, deceased.

mh2-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTHONY JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.

ISAAC C. DAYTON, Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anthony Jones, deceased. mh2-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCRETIA E. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of James N. Wells, No. 191 Ninth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of March, 1874.

mh23-1aw6mM* WM. T. MOORE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. SUAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 18 South William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of April, 1874.

ap13-1aw6mM* HENRY F. SUAU, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CASSIUS DARLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Tremain & Tyler, his attorneys, at No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1874.

ap6-1aw6mM FRANCIS LELAND, Executor.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.

METALS.

NO. 292 PEARL ST., NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

PERSONAL.

JOSEPH MANZBACH, MARY CAMPBELL, AND JOHN WINTERS, may hear of something to their advantage by sending their addresses to CONRAD OSTER, White Plains Road, corner Stevens av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 30 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 31, 1874.

THE FIRM OF COWING & POWELL IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

(Signed) WALTER J. COWING, B. B. POWELL.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.

INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.

FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE BY

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

10 TO 15 PER CENT.

CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

RAILROAD BONDS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INSURANCE STOCKS, GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,

And other strictly first-class stocks and bonds, paying 10 to 15 per cent. The safest, most reliable, and profitable securities in the market

AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., N. Y.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR LINE RAILWAY.

The committee of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railway Company hereby give notice, under and in pursuance of the provisions of the "Bondholders' Agreement," that there will be a meeting of the subscribers to said agreement, their representatives or assigns, in the City of New-York, at the office of Lancaster, Brown & Co., on FRIDAY, the 7th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of ratifying an arrangement or settlement of the claims of said Bondholders, without resorting to foreclosure proceedings, upon terms which said Bondholders' Committee consider advisable. Bondholders who cannot be present may be represented by proxy.

GEORGE H. MUMFORD, JOHN H. FISHER, HIRAM W. SIBLEY, B. R. McALPINE, ALEXANDER P. IRVIN, ADRIAN ISELIN, SKIPWITH WILMER, EUGENE KELLY, LUCIUS TUCKERMAN, Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J., BONDS, SEVEN per Cent., ten years to run from July 1, 1874; also one year bonds, same date, Seven per Cent.; interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the Bonds are for sale.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates. This Dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE FEB. 1, UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, on and after SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Tuesday, 4th of August next.

By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

TERRE HAUTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, TERRE HAUTE, July 27, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Aug. 10, 1874, to stockholders registered on the books of the Company on the 31st day of May, 1874. Eastern dividend payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

W. H. BUCKINGHAM, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

Office of the RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 180 Chatham square, junction Mott and Worth sts. NEW-YORK, July 20, 1874.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Aug. 1, 1874.

Transfer-books closed from July 24 to Aug. 1, 1874.

JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, the 3d day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1874.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on 1st of August next. The transfer-books are closed until that day.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 158 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1874.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand. ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent., free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after Monday, 10th inst. The transfer-book will be closed until 11th inst.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1874.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 10th of August. J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from July 25 to Aug. 3.

WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Aug. 10 proximo. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

THE COUPONS ON MIDLAND PACIFIC RAILway Company Bonds due Aug. 1 will be paid on and after that date at the St. Nicholas National Bank, New-York City. B. F. SMITH, President.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, OF THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the Southern Central Railroad Company of New-York, will be purchased at par, at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 13, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require for public and official use during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1874, viz.:

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 5¼ inches—two qualities.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 3. Full letter size, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—one quality.
No. 5. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches—three qualities.
No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by 8⅞ inches—two qualities.
No. 8. Extra official size, 4⅛ by 10¼ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

6⅝ by 9½ inches, (round cut,) one quality.

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Also, the following official stamped envelopes for use of the Post Office Department, viz.:
No. 1.—Size, 3¼ by 5½ inches.
No. 2.—Size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches.
No. 3.—Size, 4 by 9 inches.
No. 4.—Size, 4½ by 10 inches.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, PAPER, STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before entering into a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies, as soon as made, shall become the property of the United States, and shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Post Office Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand, not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also band-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in apartments separate and distinct from those in which any other work is done, and in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on, each box to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manila paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes or wrappers are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

DELIVERY.

These envelopes and wrappers must be ready for delivery on the 1st day of October, 1874, and thereafter must be promptly furnished and delivered, complete in all respects, in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expense of storing, packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor.

OFFICE ROOMS AND FURNITURE.

An agent of the department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamped envelopes and wrappers, and he shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the same are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government.

The contractor may also be required to furnish, without charge, suitable and properly-furnished rooms for use of the Post Office in registering packages of envelopes and wrappers to be forwarded through the mails.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several kinds and denominations of envelopes and wrappers, subject to the control of the agent of the department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the department may be promptly filled.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamped envelopes and wrappers actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:

No. 1, note size, first quality	2,385,000
No. 1, note size, second quality	139,500
No. 2, ordinary letter size, first quality	16,119,100
No. 2, ordinary letter size, second quality	3,596,750
No. 2, ordinary letter size, third quality	949,000
No. 3, full letter size, first quality	52,986,000
No. 3, full letter size, second quality	4,716,500
No. 3, full letter size, third quality	1,566,500
No. 4, full letter size, ungummed	7,033,750
No. 5, extra letter size, first quality	23,079,250
No. 5, extra letter size, second quality	1,106,250
No. 5, extra letter size, third quality	311,500
No. 6, extra letter size, ungummed	2,832,750
No. 7, official size, first quality	220,700
No. 7, official size, second quality	716,950
No. 8, extra official size, first quality	34,250
No. 9, newspaper wrappers	21,421,750
Total	139,815,500

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No 1, letter size	3,897,750
No. 2, extra letter size	1,523,250
No. 3, official size	645,750
No. 4, extra official size	81,800
Total	6,148,550

AGREEMENT BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the department stamped envelopes and wrappers inferior to those now in use.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

This advertisement, and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrappers furnished by the Department, must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes or wrappers, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. J. W. MARSHALL, Postmaster General.

PAVING WORTH ST.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock, noon, Aug. 6, 1874, for regulating, grading, paving, &c., Worth st., between Broadway and Chatham st. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING PRINTING PAPER AND STATIONERY.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, Springfield, July 25, 1874.

In accordance with the provisions of the statute law of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to revise the law in relation to State contracts," in force July 1, 1874, the Commissioners of State Contracts hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, until 10 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Sept. 7, 1874, for furnishing all the printing paper and other paper and stationery that may be required for the use of the State, for the term of two years from and after the first Monday of November, 1874. The articles to be furnished are classified as follows:

1st. Printing Paper.
2d. Paper for Blanks, Covers, &c.
3d. Stationery and other Paper.

FIRST.

For furnishing 2,000 reams, or as much more as may be required, of book paper, 25 by 38 inches, to weigh not less than 45 pounds to the ream, and 1,000 reams, or as much more as may be required, of book paper, 25 by 38 inches, to weigh not less than 60 pounds to the ream, and to be of the same quality as the sample furnished by the Secretary of State, 1,000 reams of the 45-pound paper, and 500 reams of the 60-pound paper to be delivered to the Secretary of State, at the State-house in the City of Springfield, on or before the first day of January, 1875, and the balance at such time thereafter as may be required by the Secretary of State, and upon his order.

SECOND.

For furnishing, in the quantities named, or more, if required by the Secretary of State, the following:

100 reams of tea color cover paper, 20x25 inches, to weigh not less than 25 pounds per ream.
15 reams of flat letter paper, 10x16 inches, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream.
250 reams of flat cap paper, 14x17 inches, to weigh not less than 14 pounds per ream.
20 reams of double flat cap paper, 17x28 inches, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per ream.
10 reams of demy paper, 16x21 inches, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per ream.
20 reams of folio paper, 17x22 inches, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per ream.
15 reams of medium paper, 18x23 inches, to weigh not less than 40 pounds per ream.
1,000 sheets of Crane's bound paper, No. 21, 17x22 inches; 2,500 sheets, 17x28, and 7,000 sheets, 22x28 inches.

All of the above paper to be delivered to the Secretary of State, on his order, at the State-house, in the City of Springfield; said delivery to be made within ten days after notice to the contractor, in such quantities, from time to time, as the Secretary of State shall direct; said paper to be equal in all respects to the samples furnished for the inspection of bidders, and which may be seen at the office of the Secretary of State.

THIRD.

For furnishing the following paper and other articles of stationery, in the quantities named, or more if required by the Secretary of State:

115 reams legal cap paper, 8½x13 inches, 16 pounds per ream.
55 reams legal cap paper, 8½x14 inches, 18 pounds per ream.
20 reams foolscap paper, 8x13 inches, 14 pounds per ream.
50 reams letter paper, 8x10 inches, 10 pounds per ream.
115 reams packet letter, half-sheets, 8½x11 inches, 12 pounds per ream.
20 reams packet, whole sheets, 8½x11 inches, 12 pounds per ream.
20 reams note paper, 8½x5½ inches, 8 pounds per ream.

(The three items last mentioned to have official heads for each of the several departments of the State Government, as per samples, and to be ruled as may be required.)

50 reams note paper, 8½x5½ inches, 8 pounds per ream.
6 reams blotting paper, 19x24 inches, 120 pounds per ream.
20 reams manila wrapping paper, 24x36 inches, 28 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 25x36 inches, 50 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 30x40 inches, 60 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 40x48 inches, 125 pounds per ream.
35 reams Post Office paper, 20x25 inches, 25 pounds per ream.
300 reams Manila tissue paper, 11x15 inches, 1½ pounds per ream.
25,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 6.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 6.
15,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 9.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 9.
5,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 10.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 10.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 11.
5,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 12.
10,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 12.
70,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 6.
40,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 9.
5,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 10.
5,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 11.
22,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 12.
20 dozen bottles carmine ink.
350 quarts chemical writing fluid, (Arnold's.)
35 quarts copying ink.
30 dozen boxes eyelets.
15 eyelet sets and punches.
35 gross Faber's lead pencils, hexagon, No. 2.
10 gross Faber's lead pencils, hexagon, No. 3.
3 gross Faber's red and blue pencils.
2 gross Faber's ink and pencil erasers, combined.
35 dozen inkstands.
12 dozen ivory folders.
6 dozen letter-clips.
3 dozen letter-binders, (Sisson's magic.)
5 dozen letter-books.
4 dozen letter-files, (Shipman's, 500 pages each.)
45,000 McGill's paper fasteners.
5 dozen McGill's paper fastener presses.
25 quarts mucilage, (quarts.)
3 gross mucilage, (8 oz. flats.)
5 dozen mucilage fountains.
12 dozen paper weights.
5 dozen paper shears.
35 gross penholders, (rubber and wood.)
15 gross pins.
10 dozen boxes quill pens.
1 gross quills.
25 dozen spools red tape.
170 gross rubber bands, assorted.
25 dozen rubber erasers.
20 dozen rubber copying sheets, (10x12 inches.)
10 dozen rulers, assorted sizes.
4 dozen ruling pens.
35 pounds sealing-wax.
3 dozen sponge glasses.
15 dozen steel erasers.
150 gross steel pens, assorted.
400 pounds twine, assorted.
35,000 blank warrants, lithographed, as per samples, for use of the Auditor of Public Accounts.
200 blank State teachers' certificates, on parchment 16x20 inches, lithographed, as per sample, for use of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

All of said articles and supplies to be delivered to the Secretary of State, on his order, at the State-house, in the City of Springfield, and to be equal in all respects to the samples which may be seen at the office of the Secretary of State.

Separate bids must be made for each of the three foregoing classes, and must specify the price per ream for each of the several kinds of paper; the price per thousand for envelopes, and the price per gross, dozen, &c., for each of the other articles of stationery mentioned. No contract will be made at a higher rate than five per centum greater than the market price for such paper and articles, at wholesale, in the City of Chicago, at the time of making the contract, that being the maximum price fixed by law.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $5,000, as liquidated damages, payable to the people of the State of Illinois, conditioned that if such bid is accepted, the person making it will, within ten days after the award is made, enter into a contract as specified in this advertisement, and will execute a bond, conditioned for the faithful performance of such contract, in such sum as the Commissioners of State Contracts and the Governor shall determine. Each bidder must file his bond and a copy of his bid with the Governor when he files his bid with the Secretary of State, and no bid will be received by the Secretary of State until such bond shall have been deposited with the Governor.

The award of the several contracts will be made by the Commissioners of State Contracts as soon as the bids have been duly considered, and they reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State.

GEO. H. HARLOW, Secretary of State.
C. E. LIPPINCOTT, Auditor P. A.
EDWARD RUTZ, State Treasurer.
JAS. K. EDSALL, Attorney General,
Commissioners of State Contracts.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK FOR THE LIBRARY OF THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the Wrought and Cast-iron Work required for the Library of the New State Department.

Copies of the drawings and specifications may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the department free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for the whole work complete, as shown on drawings, and described in specification.

The whole of the work must be completed within four months from date of acceptance of the proposal. Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent., until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

All bids must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Wrought and Cast-iron Work of Library, New State Department, Washington, D. C.," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

DREDGING IN THE SAVANNAH RIVER, GEORGIA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1874.

Proposals will be received at this office until noon of the 13th day of August, 1874, for dredging at different points on the Savannah River, Georgia. Total quantity of dredging, about 110,000 to 133,000 cubic yards, to be given out in one or more contracts.

For information, apply to the undersigned.

Q. A. GILLMORE, Lieut. Col. of Engineers, Brevet Major Gen. U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1874.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, ARE INVITED, and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 2d day of September, 1874, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:

11,000 BUSHELS STATE OATS.
225 TONS TIMOTHY HAY.
65 TONS HAND-THRASHED STRAW.
ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they will deliver the Oats, Hay, and Straw on the wharf at West Point, N. Y. To be delivered on or before the 10th day of October, 1874.

J. M. MARSHALL, Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, A. A. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REGISTERED PACKAGE ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this department until FRIDAY, the 28th day of August, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing in such quantities and at such times as may be required the following-described envelopes, during the year ending Aug. 31, 1875, to wit:

FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES.

Size 5 by 10½ inches. Estimated number required, 6,000,000.

The estimate given is intended as a guide to bidders. The department may require a greater or less number, as the service may demand.

Bids must be made on the forms prepared by the department, which, together with samples of the size and style of envelope required, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

The envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming, and make, to the samples; the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner, by hand. They must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct, in vermilion or some other approved brilliant color, and must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth, glued on the edges and corners, each box to contain not less than one hundred envelopes. When 2,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post Office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and be properly addressed by the contractor without additional charge.

The envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters or of the department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides or at this department, as the Postmaster General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling, and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the department.

Although the envelope to be submitted is patented, the contractor will not be required to pay royalty on those manufactured for the Post Office Department.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing, with the Postmaster General; to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, ($20,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled, "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved Aug. 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth, shall govern in said extended contract.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department envelopes inferior to the samples.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a guarantee, the responsibility and sufficiency of the signers to which must be certified by the Postmaster or United States District Attorney where the bidder resides, that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the articles awarded to him, to be accompanied by a bond with approved security, in a penalty of $20,000, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the same.

Proposals unaccompanied by such guarantee will not be considered.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Registered Package Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

J. W. MARSHALL, Postmaster General.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1874.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of September, 1874, for the delivery on the north wharf at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities of Coal:

500 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Stove size Pittston, Quartermaster's department.
400 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Egg size Pittston, Quartermaster's Department.
500 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Egg size Pittston, Military Academy.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Stove size Pittston, Military Academy.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Chestnut size Pittston, Military Academy.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Blacksmiths' Coal, Military Academy.

Name of coal and price of each kind, stated separately. The coal must be delivered between the 10th day of September and the 20th day of October next. Facilities (not including men) will be furnished.

Proposals to be addressed to

J. M. MARSHALL, First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, Quartermaster Military Academy.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ROOM NO. 31 ARMY BUILDING, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCtion of dykes in the Hudson River near Albany, will be received until noon of Aug. 15, 1874. For further information apply to this office.

JOHN NEWTON, Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

FOR BALLOT-BOXES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Aug. 11, 1874, for making Two Hundred and Fifty Ballot-boxes.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD MARKS and JACOB GOLDENHORN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Jacob Goldenhorn, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 16th July, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD MARKS and JACOB GOLDENHORN, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Bernhard Marks, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 21st July, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy27-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANNIE M. WHITCOMB, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Annie M. Whitcomb, of the City of New York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 1st day of August, A. D. 1874. DANIEL H. WATSON, Assignee, au3-1aw3wM* No. 505 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of J. ALBERT SEE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of J. Albert See, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 14th day of July A. D. 1874.

jy20-1aw3wM* EDWARD C. HAZARD.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that ANDREW BRITTON, of the township of East Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, has this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath, within the term of three months.—Dated July 9, 1874.

SAMUEL W. BALDWIN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—BENJAMIN F. ALLEN, WILLIAM A. STEPHENS, HERMAN BLENNERHASSETT, plaintiffs, against RICHARD REED, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not ser.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 15 Nassau street, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ninety dollars and forty-two cents, with interest from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated June 25, 1874. MORRIS & BILLINGS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 15 Nassau st., N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court-house, in said City, on the 17th day of July, 1874. MORRIS & BILLINGS, jy20-1aw6wM Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all parts of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
*Russia	Wednesday, Aug. 5	*Bothnia	Wed'day, Aug. 26
Java	Saturday, Aug. 8	Abyssinia	Wed., Sept. 2
Calabria	Wed'y, Aug. 12	China	Saturday, Sept. 5
*Scotia	Wednesday, Aug. 19	*Russia	Wed'day, Sept. 9
Algeria	Saturday, Aug. 22	Java	Saturday, Sept. 12

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green. For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN.....July 18
PEMBROKE.....Aug. 5

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency
Steerage.....$30 currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents.
No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Australia, Wed'day	Aug. 5	Europa, Wednesday	Aug. 19
Bolivia, Saturday	Aug. 8	Bithynia, Saturday	Aug. 22
Italia, Wed'day	Aug. 12	Anglia, Wednesday	Aug. 26
Wisconsin, Saturday	Aug. 15	California, Sat'day	Aug. 29

RATES PAYABLE IN CURRENCY
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $25.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA.....Wednesday, Aug. 5
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 12
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, Aug. 19

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC	Saturday, Aug. 1	at 2 P. M.	
BRITANNIC	Saturday, Aug. 15	at 7:30 A. M.	
CELTIC	Saturday, Aug. 22	at 1 P. M.	
OCEANIC	Saturday, Aug. 29	at 7 A. M.	

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Tickets can be obtained for all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, Aug. 11.
BERDER, Capt. FISCHER, Aug. 25.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. To Plymouth direct, as follows: Cabin currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to A. SAUTTER, MACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Pier No. 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy	Aug. 8	Canada	Aug. 22,
Spain	Aug. 15		

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUNDAY.....Aug.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE, HELLARD.....Saturday....Aug. 8
PEREIRE, SURMONT.....Saturday....Aug. 22
WASHINGTON, LACRENEZ.....Saturday Sept. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.....Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.....Aug. 18, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FOSSYTH.....Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. BENDOE.....Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES.....Sept. 8, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION. No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship DONAU, Capt. HA F. NEYNABER, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. ERNST, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin.....from $100 and $120
Second cabin.....30
Steerage.....30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents. No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Aug. 15, at 9 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Aug. 29, at 9 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TYNDALE, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of the rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER BOOM RUE DU 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

TRAFFORD BROS. & CO.—EMIGRATION AND U. foreign exchange office, No. 26 South st., New-York. Bills of exchange and drafts for any amount, from $1 upward, issued at the lowest rates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports procured, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. E. SOUIN, Secretary, No. 68 Broadway, up stairs.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)
New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
COLON, Capt. J. M. Dow, Aug. 15, at 12 noon.
ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Aug. 29, at 12 noon.
And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Extra steamers for freight and WAY passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:
COLORADO.....Aug. 12
CHINA.....Aug. 25
and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.
For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.
G. H. DATTON,
Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship
CITY OF PEKING,
5,000 tons burden,
for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.
Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.
The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.
For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent,
G. H. DATTON,
Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 52 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 499 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

THE STEAM-SHIP
CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODRULL, Saturday, Aug. 8.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, AND VENEZUELA.
ATLAS.....
For JAMAICA, JACMEL, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES.....July 31
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, AND CARTHAGENA.
ETNA.....Aug. 15

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Aug. 4.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 11.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Aug. 18.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1875.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau).....Aug. 6
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico).....Aug. 22
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct).....Aug. 13
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....Aug. 20
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrives at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M. Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 29 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A.M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 6:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

9 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Train to Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R.R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HART FORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent. New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY
(SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 128th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O. C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—A Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot of Cortlandt st., Pier No. 35, North River, at 7 and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

SEA BIRD,
for Rod Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, Aug. 1	10:00 A.M.	Saturday, Aug. 1.	5:00 P.M.
Sunday, 2d	8:30 A.M.	Sunday, 2d	5:00 P.M.
Monday, 3d	7:30 A.M.	Monday, 3d	12:00 M.
Tuesday, 4th	8:00 A.M.	Tuesday, 4th	12:30 P.M.
Wednesday, 5th	9:00 A.M.	Wednesday, 5th	1:30 P.M.
Thursday, 6th	10:00 A.M.	Thursday, 6th	2:30 P.M.

HELEN,
between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Saturday, Aug. 1	4:00 P.M.	Monday, Aug. 3.	6:30 A.M.
Monday, 3d	12:00 M.	Tuesday, 4th	7:30 A.M.
Tuesday, 4th	1:00 P.M.	Wednesday, 5th	8:30 A.M.
Wednesday, 5th	2:00 P.M.	Thursday, 6th	9:30 A.M.
Thursday, 6th	3:00 P.M.	Friday, 7th	10:00 A.M.
Friday, 7th	3:00 P.M.		

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time tables at landing.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train for New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE.—Nos. 500, 509, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st., 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 32d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M.A., (Yale,) } Principals.
JOHN MACRIE, M. A., (Yale,)

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of Parents. Sent free.
T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. J.
A thorough home school. Non-sectarian. Young men fitted for business or for any college. A collegiate department for ladies. Every branch, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting, a specialty. A spacious enlargement of boarding-house, with modern improvements, will be ready for ladies in Sept. Direct access by railroad. Terms moderate. Send for catalogue. Term commences Sept. 8. S. S. STEVENS, A. M. Prin'l.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON, N.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution; military drill, gymnasium, &c.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 29, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MISS HINSDALE,
assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,
will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macauley's,) No. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses. Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Port Richmond, Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

MILLES, CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROTestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address
PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven,

874–1874 A. D.

ICELAND AND ITS MILLENNIAL FESTIVAL.

"Native country, a name dear to the Cretans," was an old Greek saying, and this might have been in the recollection of Napoleon I. when he looked round him one day at St. Helena, and, falling into one of his philosophizing moods, said: "I suppose the natives of this miserable island have an affection for it, because they were born here." Otherwise it might be rather unaccountable why people should seem so fond or proud of a good many rough barren angles of the world, and especially of the islands, some of which are very small. Perhaps the very smallness has a quality of endearment in it. The people of Man—to give one instance out of a great many—are proud of their little isle and its curious "House of Keys," though neither they nor any of their fellow-subjects can tell the meaning of that Keltic title; as proud as we are of our Congress, and perhaps a good deal prouder. They will probably have their centenary of independence some day, and so achieve the crowning glory of the Tynwald Hill. For the rest, men have everywhere a profound sympathy with things that are gone by, and the past has a greater hold on them than the future. Schiller says, "the future is man's immemorial hymn," but that is a fallacy. Man cannot feel for the future as he does for what has been, and "that life in death, the days that are no more."

These and other thoughts are suggested by the announcement that sluggish and literary old Iceland is coming forward before the world to celebrate the millennial anniversary of its authentic existence as a nation. The world probably does not think the demonstration at all necessary; but the 66,000 Icelanders—be the same more or less—are of a different opinion, and their festival of the 1st of August this year commemorates the landing of Ingulf and the "Pilgrim Fathers" of their country in the year of grace 874.

Iceland is a singular country in many respects, and especially in the fact that its natural history is more curious and interesting to all outsiders than its political history. Nature may be considered the chief historian of the island, and her narrative is certainly written in the wildest, strangest, and most formidable characters. Iceland is larger than Ireland by a fifth, and a most amazing jumble of all elements, volcanic and plutonic, such as the earth itself must have been some twenty or forty thousand years ago—a chaos of jokulls, geysers, smoking craters, glaciers, lava-fields and lava-caves, ice-crags, stony deserts of tuff, trachyte and basalt, sulphurous clefts, rivers rushing down like beresarks, cataracts leaping from cliffs to chasms, fumaroles in lonely places, in the midst of peat-bogs, quicksands, and erratic bowlders—all giving signs of the terrible war waged for ages between the fiends of fire, frost, and vapor on that tormented ground, and still carried on from day to day and from year to year; while the periodical hurricanes and whirlwinds of the air, sweeping over the island and singing in the caves, as travelers tell us, with the strange wailing sound of an æolian harp, make the aspect of that forlorn territory more terrible still; and the vexed sea round all, as it beats against the *nesses* and rockneedles and tumbles through the fiords and creeks, tortured in a hundred places by little volcanoes bursting through the shallow waters, forms a very fitting framework for such a picture of disorder and barren desolation. That terrible "native land" has about twenty volcanic mouths from which have come seventy-seven eruptions during the last thousand years, averaging one in thirteen years, these eruptions being in twenty-eight instances accompanied by violent and destructive earthquakes, the last of which was felt in 1825. Its stony surface does not nourish a tree high enough to hang a Newfoundland dog. And yet the Icelanders love the country, and are now doing the honors of it (as has been announced) to Christian IX., King of Denmark, Superior Lord of Greenland, Iceland, and the Faröe Isles. They will no doubt chant for his Majesty the popular lyric in praise of Iceland, beginning—

Island, far-sælder fron,
Ok hag sældar hrim-vita modir, &c.—

a form of speech which certainly carries to a stranger's ear something appropriate to the subject. The Danes in general seem to think so, for they are apt to lose patience with those poor islanders who have always stood up so stoutly for "Home Rule" and the Parliament of the Althing; and the Copenhageners give you an apologue by way of accounting for that land of *jokulls* and *geysers*. Once upon a time, when God had made the earth, Lucifer came by, and wishing to try his hand in the way of rivalry or spite, produced something in his own manner, and this was Iceland. The London *Spectator* was really very severe on its own "Home Rulers," but it certainly said nothing so terrible as that.

Iceland, lying between the 60th and 66th degrees of north latitude, just touches the lower line of the Arctic circle, so that it belongs entirely to the temperate zone. The Norwegians, under Ingulf, in 874, found a few missionaries from Iceland and the Hebrides in the island before them—men with books and crosses, and called *papar*, a term represented in some old narratives by *culdee*, both meaning "teachers." The island was first called Snaland and then Island, each Keltic word signifying "Far-flown-land," or "Far-west-land." In the reign of King James Newfoundland was called Avalona, which has precisely the same meaning, showing the natural rule followed by the early pilots in their nomenclatures. Some of the sagas tell us that the Irish bookmen and teachers were frightened out of the country by the savage Pilgrim Fathers from Norway. But some of them must have remained, and it is probable the future literary renown of Iceland was mainly owing to its original *culdees* or *papar*, who first came to the country for a quiet life (those were the high-handed Kincora and Tara days in old Ireland) and a plentiful supply of brain-sustaining, scholarly aliment—that is, fish. It was fish, in fact, that brought all the Europeans to Iceland first, whatever pretexts the sagas may have invented for the coming of the Pilgrim Fathers. It has been said that gold led to the discovery of America. But the swarming fish of the North Sea was the earlier attraction in that direction. Leif, son of Eric, went toward Vineland looking for haddocks and herrings long before Columbus went to the West Indies for the gold of Zipangi. Without fish Iceland would not have been settled on, since its Summer heat cannot ripen corn, while the only sure crop is the coarse grass that covers its lowest levels, (especially round its coasts,) and those watered valleys where the mold is not washed from the surface. Iceland moss is a large addition to this penurious growth, and the cattle are glad to browse upon it. The farmers, who are the large majority of the population, have about 500,000 sheep, 60,000 horses, and 50,000 cows, all originally derived from imported stock, and enabling them to vary their fish diet with several preparations of milk and with meat on occasion. They import breadstuffs, tea, coffee, and sugar, (mainly from Denmark,) and especially the strong ales and brandies of more civilized peoples; and for these they trade away their fish, wool, hides, oil, eider-down, and other matters of smaller import. In some of the inclosures of their very rude and primitive farmsteads, they manage to cultivate a few potatoes, cabbages, and other vegetables; but these crops are not worth much in a climate where the average temperature is about 45° (Summer) to 20° (Winter) in the north of the island, and from 60° (Summer) to 29° (Winter) in the south, which is warmed by the flow of the Gulf Stream. It is a dreary and desolate country. The people have but two seasons. When Summer ends, about October, the Winter begins and stays for six months more, during which they have only a twilight, and for a month or so hardly a glimpse of the sun above the horizon. In their long Winter days and nights the Icelanders hybernate in their close and crowded hovels, where they employ themselves by lamp-light in a variety of necessary trades, and also spend much of their time in teaching their children to read and write. All Iceland adults can read and write their native speech, which has been so little changed in the long lapse of centuries that the old sagas are read by everybody as easily as we read the English of Shakespeare and Milton. In this respect the inhabitants may be termed a more civilized people than those of the British Isles, who are not under such a dire necessity of taking to their books.

The political and social history of Iceland has no very striking features. The piratical fish-eaters became Christians in 1000 A. D., persuaded by the *scalds* a class of man bearing the Irish term signifying "instructors," and closely related to our word "school." The change was brought about in the mass-parliament called the Althing, that met in the Valley of Thingvalla, which lies to the eastward of the present capital of Reykjavik. Both parties had full liberty of speech, and the debate was a rough one, though no blows were struck. In the end, the pagans, being outvoted, accepted the situation, all [illegible] who refused the cold-water baptism. But they were met by the offer of a half-way thermal spring or geyser for the purpose, and the benign spirit of Christianity prevailed. For near 400 years the men of Iceland kept their liberty, and cultivated literature on fish; till, in 1262, some restless chiefs, among whom was the celebrated Snorro Sturleson, handed the country over to the King of Norway. That period of freedom is still the pride and regret of Iceland. In the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries, its scaldish literature flourished greatly, and the names of the sagas and their writers are still freshly remembered in the island. Most lovers of old literature have read about the Edda of Sæmund Sigvasson, (1070,) the Volsunga Saga, the Nornergests Saga, the Vilkina Saga, the Lodbrok, the Hervavar, the Frithiof, and other sagas—all on themes of old fable and fancy; and also of Ari Thorgilson's Landnamabok, and the Eyrbyggia, Niel's, Egil's, Kormak's, and the Grettir Sagas, of the historical and biographical sort, among which cannot be forgotten the Heimskringla of Snorro Sturleson. There were also books of law—the Jarnsida, the Jonsbok, the Gragas, &c., most of them curiously misinterpreted by the learned—the Keltic Heimskringla, for instance, and the Gragas, the latter being gravely derived from the gray goose-quills with which it was written. During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the literary spirit of the island died away somewhat. The control of Norway (and after 1380 of united Norway and Denmark) stopped the brave turmoil that had formerly kept alive the liberty of act and speech. But printing in the fifteenth century revived the old literary propensity, which received a religious impulse and character from the Reformation. This change of creed (1550) was much more violent and bitter than the first, and the Catholic Bishop of the island was burned for setting his face too resolutely against Lutheranism. The islanders are now Lutheran, but they still love the pagan ancientry of their country, and their modern writers continue to illustrate it in a variety of ways too numerous to be noted. In the last century Torfeens, Arne Magnusen, Finnsen, and many others maintained the old literary character of Iceland, and Thorlakson (who died in 1819) translated Milton's *Paradise Lost* into a short-footed saga which would have gratified the pride and puzzled the brain of the heroic original; while Egillson gave his countrymen the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* in the runic speech of Sæmund and Are Frodi.

The intellectual future of Iceland promises to be as bright as the past. At, or close by, Reykjavik, the metropolis—which boasts a population of near 1,500 persons—stands the great college or university of the island, where are taught the classic languages, Hebrew, German, and other languages, and the other customary branches of a learned education. This remarkable capital, with its two streets and half a dozen alleys, has also its library of about 8,000 volumes. In this country of 66,000 inhabitants are found 321 churches, served by about 186 poorly-paid Lutheran ministers who work in a secular way as hard as any of their flock, to make out a livelihood. In Reykjavik is held the Althing or parliament, composed of some twenty members chosen from the *syssels* or districts of the island, and six appointed by the King of Denmark, through his Governor or Viceroy. The Althing was abolished at Thingvalla in 1800, and only restored, after repeated appeals from the people, in 1845, when it began its sessions anew in a comfortable apartment at Reykjavik.

The commerce of Iceland, which is the mainstay of the country, has produced many of those troublesome events that have helped to form its history. In their free days the islanders sold their fish to all comers. Under Norway and Denmark they could only sell it to Norwegians and Danes, the trade becoming a monopoly of the Kings. The results of all this in the Middle Ages were the forceful visits of English, French, and others, who either smuggled the commodity on board, or went on shore and took it, as well as some other matters, by violence, after the manner of the *vikingrs*, or, as they themselves preferred to spell the word, *buccaneers*. Yet the Icelanders did not hate those Southern visitors, for they always loved "free trade," and the English ales and French brandies that accompanied it. So late as 1809, when Denmark and England were at war, that struggle of free trade against monopoly was the cause of a little historic episode that agitated Iceland, nearly as much as Hekla or Skaptar Jokull in a paroxysm. One Jörgen Jörgensen, who had been a midshipman in the British navy, took a privateer to Reykjavik, seized the Danish Governor, Van Trompe, and proclaimed the independence of Iceland. The lovers of the abolished Althing and of free trade rejoiced to see the day, and hoisted a national flag, displaying three cod-fishes, *saltier-wise*, and, underneath, a volcano in eruption, *gules*. The "Saturnian days" seemed to have rolled round again for Iceland. But the diplomatists of England and Denmark entered into an agreement, or conspiracy, and the result was that Jörgen Jörgenson was ordered down to Sheerness, Van Trompe sent back to his place, and the Iceland "sun-burst" taken from the church-steeple. With the restoration of the Althing, in 1845, grew a renewed agitation for free trade, and this has been latterly granted, so that now, as once of old, the ships of all nations may freely visit the bays and fiords of that handicapped little country, which has made such persistent efforts to keep step with the rest of the world in the race or march of civilization.

At this moment, probably, King Christian IX.—now sixty-six years old—stands in the little chamber of the Althing, or beside the thundering soda-fountain of the Great Geyser, the first of her Kings Iceland ever saw within her dreary boundaries. He would be all the more welcome that, in helping the islanders to keep their great festival, he would inaugurate or confirm their new charter, framed on the liberal plan of the Danish constitution, and guaranteeing to them a sort of home rule as well as free trade with all nations. The Althing will regulate the affairs of the island, under a King's Minister, responsible to the Legislature, and the King's Governor will oversee all matters, as heretofore. The changes required by those poor Icelanders were never very great, and it would be a needless as well as harsh policy to refuse them. Indeed, King Christian, who has lately lost Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg, shows a laudable desire to conciliate and keep the Iceland province, which, if it were nothing else, is one of the grandest natural curiosities in the world. The account of the Milleniary Festival will soon reach us, conveyed at first-hand in the runic of the two journals published in Reykjavik, the *Thothholfr* and the *Islendingur*, assisted probably by a third newspaper, got up to meet the literary demands of such a memorable literary crisis. It is to be noted, apropos of the runic speech, that Iceland has its proper national hymn, written about the beginning of this century by a native of the island, Biarny Thorarensen, Governor of the northern *amt* of the country, and running in the measure and to the air of "God Save the King." It begins:

Eldgamla Isafold!
Astkæra fosturmold!

But it is to be also noted that all the love and loyalty of this poetry is for the stony-hearted *fosturmold* itself, and none at all for the King.

THE SAGA REBELLION.

The following account of the last scene of the Saga rebellion is furnished by the *Japan Herald*: "The names of the twelve men who were executed at Saga are as follows: Eto Shimpei, Shima Yoshiwo, Nakajima Teizo, Yamanaka Ichire, Katsuki Keguro, Shigematsu Kiyemon, Nakagawa Konosuke, Yamada Heizo, Asakura Danzo, and two others whose names we have not obtained. Of these twelve only the first two were punished to the extent of *gokumon*, *i. e.*, exposure of their heads on the pillory. Shima Yoshiwo was formerly Karo, or chief counselor to the Daimio of Saga, and later was an official in the Kai-taku-shi, holding fourth rank in that department. Eto Shimpei was formerly private counselor to the Daimio of Saga, and during the revolution was for a while Governor of Tokio; afterward he held the office next below that of Vice Minister of Education, and finally became Minister of Justice and Sangi. Just as he was about to be executed, while his neck was bent to the swordsman, he recited, in a clear, distinct voice, a verse of ancient poetry, not easily translatable into English, but to the effect that Heaven knew truly whether he was innocent or guilty. The verse consisted of seven syllables, but only five had been articulated when his head fell. Soyejima Kensuke is believed to be the younger brother of the late Minister of Foreign Affairs. Of Katsuki we have spoken before, though we were in error in stating that his head had been exposed. Of Asakura Danzo, it is said that he was the only one who showed the white feather before the executioner. He was also heard to say that it was a great error to consult with Eto Shimpei in such a matter, and to act as they had done. The other punishments awarded at Saga were as follows: Six persons condemned to hard labor for ten years, nine for seven years, fifteen for five years, fifty-six for three years, and ten for two years. Eighty-three men were degraded from the sumurai class, one was imprisoned for 100 days, and one for seventy days. Total, 195 persons in all who were condemned. Of the insurgents, 7,500 surrendered themselves prisoners. Between forty and fifty villages were burned. In Saga 1,600 houses were burned, and as compensation the Government paid twenty yen to first-class sufferers by fire, fifteen yen to those of the second class, and ten yen to those of the third class. Over 350 of the Imperialist troops were put *hors de combat*, of whom 100 were killed. Of the insurgents 150 were killed and about 250 were wounded."

THE UNIVERSAL ALLIANCE.

Arrangements are being carried out with the view of convoking a meeting at the Mansion House, London, shortly, to forward the humane objects of this alliance, when resolutions will be submitted—first, on the desirability of the Congress of Brussels confining itself to questions of humanity, instead of discussing questions treating of the conduct of naval warfare; and secondly, to support the endeavor of the alliance to obtain the convocation of a diplomatic congress, with the view of renewing the declarations of the Congresses of Vienna and Verona relative to the abolition of slavery and the slave trade, including the traffic in coolies and similar barbarous practices.

A SINGULAR DEATH.

A man named Walter Greenwood recently came to his death, in Manchester, England, from the prick of a needle. He had fastened a paper front to his flannel shirt with a needle, having no pin. Shortly after going out he felt sick, and was finally taken in an unconscious state to a surgery, where he was examined by physicians. The needle was found sticking its whole length in the left edge of the pit of the stomach. The needle was extracted, but the patient vomited, and was unconscious during the operation, and died in ten minutes afterward. The medical gentlemen are not certain whether death was caused by the shock to the system or by internal hemorrhage.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE WATER QUESTION IN NEW-JERSEY.

UNQUESTIONABLE IMPURITY OF THE PASSAIC WATER—THE CAUSES OF IT—NEW SOURCES OF SUPPLY DISCUSSED.

The Cities of Newark, in Essex, of Paterson, in Passaic, and of Jersey City and Hoboken, in Hudson Counties, N. J., are much agitated at present over the water question. The four cities mentioned have located costly water-works upon the Passaic River, and draw their water-supply from its channel. The Jersey City Works are located nearly opposite the village of Belleville, three miles above Newark, in an angle formed by a bend in the river. Hoboken, under contract with Jersey City, is supplied with water from her reservoirs. The Newark Water Works are located in another bend of the river, about a mile to the northward, while the Paterson Works are situated at Passaic.

Up to within two or three years since the purity of the water distributed to thousands of homes in the three counties had been scarcely questioned. But the river carries with the ebb and flow of its tide the sewage of three cities—Paterson, Passaic, and Newark, the latter the largest city in the State—and it is besides the receptacle into which all the waste from numberless factories is thrown. This fact led early to a suspicion in the minds of scientific gentlemen who had given the matter some attention, that possibly the water was not as wholesome as it should be. The suspicion was entertained by only a few however, until two years ago, when the impurities became so marked as to be visible to the naked eye, and the necessity for a more wholesome supply began to agitate the public mind. Since that time the water has daily become more and more unwholesome, until to-day it is generally regarded as wholly unfit for drinking purposes. Prof. Wurtz, who has recently made a thorough analysis of it, declares that during the past year its impurities have been increased forty per cent., and that the increase in pollution during the next year will be over 1,600 per cent.

The conduit at the Jersey City Works is protected by a triangular platform, which is designed to prevent the passage into the conduit of any extraneous substances. Yet, in the face of this precaution, the wire screens in the sluice-way, which are changed twice a day, are always coated with a green fibrous substance resembling sea-weed beaten to a pulp. The filters at the mouths of the faucets in the houses show, after a few hours in use, the collection of fibrous slime, which adheres to the fingers like the mud of a river, and emits an unbearably offensive odor. Even the water thus freed of its grosser impurities, if allowed to stand for a few hours, deposits a sediment which indicates that the sewage in the river has become one of the composing elements of the water.

The physicians of Jersey City and Hoboken are generally agreed that to this condition of the water is attributable much of the illness prevailing in various parts of the county. A few there are who contend that the Passaic pours no deleterious element into the system of those who quench their thirst with it; but the mass of them maintain that it leads to diarrhea, cholera morbus, and a variety of malarial complaints; while Dr. Eddy, resident physician at the Hudson County Lunatic Asylum, in searching for a cause for the large proportionate increase of insanity in different parts of the county, traced it to the malarial effects of the water. Dr. Brooks attributes a late illness directly to the foulness of the water, while Dr. Prendergast, formerly the County Physician, traces the death of a loved daughter to the same cause.

Newark congratulates herself, that, while the water her people drink is not what it should be, it is yet more wholesome than that sent through the conduits into Jersey City and Hoboken. The two large reservoirs at the Newark works contain springs which cool and purify the river water. Besides this, it is filtered through charcoal filters; and for a third reason, it is said that while the Jersey City conduit is placed on the bed of the river, where sediment collects, and at a point in the stream where the current is not rapid, that of Newark is not directly taken from the river, but it is received into basins which act as reservoirs, and fill up at very high tide. Whether the reasons here assigned are the proper reasons or not, the fact is that the water which quenches Newark's thirst is much less unhealthy than the other.

Various devices are suggested for the remedy of the evil. On one hand filtering through sand is recommended. On another side, the construction of two tide-acting conduits which should cut off the sewage from either direction at ebb and flow of tide are recommended. A third recommendation is the raising of the conduits.

But it seems to be generally conceded that a new source of supply must be found. Hoboken, which, with the assistance of the township in the northern section of Hoboken County, is about to construct a reservoir for their own use, favors the drawing of water from the Hackensack River. Lake Hopatcong, or some one of the many other lakes in Sussex or Morris Counties, also have their advocates, while many favor the purchase of the Morris Canal water rights.

A HOMICIDE IN SIXTEENTH STREET.

AN OLD WOMAN KNOCKED DOWN STAIRS AND KILLED—ESCAPE OF HER ASSAILANT.

On Saturday night last a row occurred in a tenement-house in the rear of No. 230 West Sixteenth street, between two men, during which an old woman was pushed down stairs, receiving injuries which resulted in her death yesterday. The Police did not hear anything of the affair until yesterday afternoon, and then they could not find the man who threw the woman down. From what could be learned of the affair it appears that Patrick O'Brien lives with his wife on the second floor of the above house. On Saturday night Thomas Bryson, who earns a living by doing odd jobs about the ice-boats, called on O'Brien, and soon after became engaged in an altercation with him. Mrs. Catherine Hickey, the mother of Patrick O'Brien by a former husband, was in the room at the time, and tried to separate the combatants. Bryson struck the old woman in the mouth, and shortly after left the house. He returned a few hours after and tried to gain admittance to O'Brien's apartments, but they refused to let him in. He then kicked in the panel of the door, and O'Brien opened the door and struck Bryson, who returned the blow, and a fight was the result. O'Brien was being worsted, and Mrs. Hickey again attempted to separate them, when she was pushed and kicked by Bryson. Mrs. Hickey fell down the flight of stairs and struck her head against the door-jamb, and then fell to the floor. Bryson, when he saw what he had done, rushed from the house. O'Brien and his sister carried their mother up stairs and laid her in the bed, she bleeding very freely from the head. A large pool of blood was on the floor where she fell; the wall, too, was spattered with blood.

Yesterday morning Patrick went upstairs to call his mother to get up and get breakfast. The old woman merely groaned. Patrick then rushed out and got a doctor, but when he arrived he found the woman was dead. Coroner Woltman was notified, and will make an investigation. The Police are looking for Bryson.

CORONER'S CASES.

An unknown man was found dead in the doorway of No. 412 Tenth avenue, yesterday, by Officer Phelan, of the Twentieth Precinct, and sent to the Morgue. The deceased was about thirty-eight years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, with chin whiskers cut short, and was dressed in dark coat and vest, mixed pants, two white shirts and one calico shirt, and army shoes....George Schaide, aged fifty years, died suddenly at No. 129 Thompson street, yesterday....Mrs. Porter died without medical attendance, yesterday, at No. 313 West Twenty-second street....Mary Connolly, aged fifty years, died from some unknown cause, yesterday, at No. 49 Baxter street....The dead dody of a newly born infant was found yesterday morning, wrapped in paper, in the basement of No. 1 Barclay street. ....The body of an unknown drowned woman was found at Pier No. 3 North River yesterday. The deceased was about forty years old, four feet seven inches high, with dark brown hair, blue eyes, striped calico dress, balmoral skirt, and laced shoes.... Nicholas Schneider, aged forty-five years, died suddenly, while reading a newspaper yesterday, at the boarding-house, No. 139 Avenue D.

ASSAULTED AND ROBBED.

On Saturday night Michael O'Connor, of Prescott, Arizona, while passing the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Avenue D, was set upon by a gang of loafers, who beat him, and then robbed him of $54. During the operation, and while trying to defend himself, O'Connor stabbed two of the men, named respectively George O'Brien, of No. 516 East Eighteenth street, and Thomas Winters, of No. 330 Avenue A. The Police of the Eighteenth Precinct succeeded in arresting O'Brien and Winters, also Philip Connors, of No. 341 East Twenty-third street.

STABBING AFFRAY.

At an early hour yesterday morning, James Trimble, John Mann, and Michael Flannahan, assaulted Cornelius Moore, of No. 340 East Thirty-sixth street, at the corner of Bayard street and the Bowery, knocking him down and biting his lip. Mary Ann Reed, of No. 176 Hester street, went to the assistance of Moore, and during the row that followed Trimble was stabbed in three places. The whole party was arrested and locked up. Moore had his wounds dressed at the Park Hospital.

A VICTIM OF BABY FARMING.

Yesterday afternoon Deputy Coroner Shine, with House Surgeon Shaw, of Bellevue Hospital, made a post-mortem examination of the body of the infant Charles Colgy, who died a victim of baby farming, as already reported, and, on opening the body, found that the stomach was entirely empty, not a particle of food being in it. The intestines were also empty. The brain was intensely congested, from which it is argued that the child was given considerable laudanum. There were no signs of inflammation on the intestines. In the opinion of the doctors, death was caused from starvation.

THE BAR-ROOM MURDER.

THE MYSTERY OF JOSEPH REID'S DEATH EXPLAINED—RESULT OF THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

On Saturday night last Joseph Reid, who was lately doing business in Williamsburg as a brass founder, became engaged in an altercation with Michael Henry Butler, of No. 307 Pearl street, during which, as already reported, the former was struck by the latter and knocked down. When the other men in the saloon picked Mr. Reid up, they found that he was dead. The body was removed to the station-house, and examined by the physicians, but no external marks of violence could be found, and as it was said by those who witnessed the affray that the man was only struck one blow, it was difficult to determine what could have caused his death. All the men who were in the place at the time were arrested and locked up, including the bar-tender and Mr. Meyers, the proprietor of the place. Coroner Woltman subsequently took bail for the two latter in $500 each, and they were set at liberty. Yesterday morning the parties were brought before Coroner Woltman, at his office, and he made a formal examination.

Mr. Meyers and his assistant, Frederick Norman, said that they did not see anything of the row, as both men had their backs turned toward the counter, and the first thing they knew of it was when the men were on the floor. Mr. Butler was then on top of Mr. Reid. Patrick McNeiny did not know the cause of the fight, nor did he see any blows struck by either. Martin Delaney, Peter Reynolds, and John Guthrie told about the same story, neither of them taking any notice of the two men until they were on the floor. Patrick J. Meara, of No. 128 Cherry street, said that he had just taken a drink, and saw the deceased go over to where Mr. Butler was standing and say something to him, but what it was he did not know. He then saw Mr. Reid strike Mr. Butler, and the latter return the blow, after which both men clinched and fell to the floor, Butler on top. When the latter got up the deceased attempted to rise, but fell back dead. This was all that could be learned from the witnesses, and Coroner Woltman admitted them to bail in the sum of $200 each to appear at the inquest.

A. Schierenbeck, of No. 103 John street, became bondsman for the five men, and they were discharged. The Coroner then committed Butler to the Tombs, to await the verdict of the jury. Yesterday afternoon Coroner Woltman, with Deputy Coroner Shine, visited the Morgue, and made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased. He found an abrasion of the nose, and a contusion of the right angle of the right eye, with ecchymosis. There was a severe contusion beneath the scalp, over the left ear, and some ecchymosis, and extravasating blood. A contusion of the scalp was found on the right side, immediately back of the ear; also another contusion of the posterior portion of the scalp. No other marks were visible externally. On taking out the brain it was found to be intensely congested, with extravasation of blood on the right side opposite the contusion behind the right ear.

In the opinion of Drs. Shine and Shaw, death was caused by compression of the brain and shock, resulting from violence. An examination of the other organs showed that the man had drank to excess.

Some of the friends of the deceased who called at the Morgue said that he went into business lately in Williamsburg, which did not prove equal to his expectations, and he gave it up last week. Since then he had been drinking heavily, but said, on Friday night last, that he would not drink any more after Saturday, as he intended to go to work on Monday in this City.

SWIMMING MATCHES AND BOAT RACES.

The swimming matches and boat races from Nelson's Baths, at the foot of Fifty-fifth street, East River, which were partially interrupted by the storm of Saturday, were resumed yesterday, much to the disgust of the respectable residents of the vicinity, who view the sports in question as better fitted for week day than for the Sabbath. At about 11 A. M. the crowd began gathering on the rocks that line the shore at that point, and by 1 o'clock several thousands of men, women, and children, mostly of the lower orders, had congregated along the bluff in rear of the bathing-houses. At 2 P. M. the men's swimming race was called. There were twelve entries, and though the tide was running very swiftly the round dozen were sent off at ten minutes past the hour. The course was across the river to the island, down along the shore to and around Table Rock and back to the bathing-house fully one and two-thirds miles. William Foster, aged sixteen, of Fifty-fourth street and Third avenue, was the winner, distancing all his competitors. Altogether, Foster's swimming was excellent and much admired by the large number of experts present. The prize, a heavy gold ring, was awarded to the victor immediately on coming out of the water. An hour later the boys' race, for which there were five entries, took place. Most of the swimmers were from twelve to fifteen years of age—none over sixteen. The course was half a mile up stream and back to the stake-boat, one mile in all. Leonard Birnbaum, aged fifteen, of Fifty-sixth street and First avenue, won and received the prize, a silver medal. Harry Samuels was second, and Alfred Schloeffel third. The rowing races began at 4 o'clock. The first was a single-scull contest, between Wm. Allen, of Fifty-fourth street, and Wm. Cody; the course around Blackwell's Island, a distance of four miles. Allen won by half a mile, and was awarded a silver medal. A double-scull race was called at 4:30 P. M., between Robinson and Allen and Cody and Fox, the former coming in five lengths ahead. The course was the same as in the first contest. Each of the winners was presented with a silver medal. A single-scull race took place at 5 o'clock, between Robinson and Allen, and completed the programme. Several parties of roughs, who viewed the sports from the top of the bluff, created much disturbance at intervals during the afternoon.

RAID ON AN UNDERGROUND DANCE-HOUSE.

Last night Captain Lowery, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, made a raid on a low dance-house kept in the basement of the house No. 96 Greenwich street. Having discovered that not content with keeping up their orgies through the week, they had begun to violate the Sabbath, he determined to put an end to it. He therefore organized last night's raid, which resulted in the capture of the proprietress, Louisa Mond, eight girls, and fifty-two men, all the persons found on the premises. The appearance of the Police was a great surprise, the dance going on to the sound of two immense accordions. Capt. Lowery says that he is determined that no such places shall exist in his precinct, and that he shall pursue keepers of them until they are driven away.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Mr. Frederick Douglass, of Washington, is at the Astor House.

Paymaster S. D. Hurlbut, United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

Count Lichtervelde, of the Belgian Legation, is at the Brevoort House.

Marshall Wood, the sculptor, of London, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

J. F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator William Windom, of Minnesota, and Judge T. W. Bartley, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Secretary Robeson was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, on his way to Rye Beach, N. H., where his family are residing.

Ex-Mayor G. H. Thacher, of Albany, and George S. Bangs, Superintendent of the Postal Railway Service, are at the Sturtevant House.

Judge Charles J. Folger, of the Court of Appeals; Capt. James B. Eads, of St. Louis; Hon. H. O. Chesebro, of Canandaigua, and State Senator F. W. Tobey, of Port Henry, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A GOOD MONTH'S WORK.

Justice Murray, who has presided throughout the month of July at Jefferson Market Police, started on his vacation for the month of August, during which time Justice Morgan will occupy the Jefferson Market Bench. During the month just passed over two thousand cases of greater or less importance have been disposed of by Justice Murray, and the Court, owing to the amount of business before it, has been compelled to sit both early and late. The rich and the poor alike are all heard with attention by Justice Murray, and the law administered fairly and impartially.

QUEENS COUNTY (LONG ISLAND) SURROGATE'S COURT.

During the month of July the wills of the following-named persons were admitted to probate by Judge Haynes, of the Queens County Surrogate's Court: Joel Davis, Alice Sullivan, George Van Cott, Caroline Wilson, Richard Remsen, Joseph Windsler, Flora Anne Stainch, Elizabeth Weeks, Phebe W. Weeks, Marie A. Funcke, Miriam Pine, Edwin H. Somarindycke, and Augustus Propfe. Letters of administration were granted upon the estates of the following-named intestants: Capt. A. Byrnes, John David Cordier, Maria Hendrickson, Frederick Hooper, Teresa Rosa Hassmann, Sarah R. Sammis, John W. Underhill, and Mica Weeks. Guardians were appointed for the following-named minors: James S., Margaret A., and Mary Byrne; Louisa, Emma, and Albert Grumbacher; Bernardus B., William L., Stephen F., Harriet E., and James F. Hendrickson; Wilbur and Charles E Lott; Harriet and William T. McCann. Trial accountings were had in the estates of Jacob Hendrickson, Jacob G. Van Schugtenberg, James H. Lott, John Conwell, Garret V. D. Snedeker, and Mary Jones. Miscellaneous proceedings, 6; miscellaneous orders, 41.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A man supposed to be Peter Kiernan committed suicide, yesterday, by jumping from the pier at the foot of West Eleventh street. The body was sent to the Morgue.

A son of Inspector McDermott, aged four years, was knocked down and severely injured about the head and shoulders by a horse attached to a car of the Christopher Street Line.

Officer Loonan, of the Nineteenth Precinct, yesterday found an abandoned male infant, about three days old, on the doorstep of the Foundling Asylum in Sixty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

The funeral of the late Ex-Alderman Murray took place yesterday from the residence of Mrs. C. F. Wyman, sister of the deceased. The remains were conveyed for interment to Calvary Cemetery.

While cooking at a stove in No. 182 Madison street yesterday, Averena Kennedy, aged thirteen years, was severely burned about the body by her dress taking fire. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Nicholas Richmond, aged thirty-five years, a German, while suffering from an attack of delirium tremens, committed suicide yesterday by jumping from a second-story window of No. 127 Forsyth street.

Francis Viegel, of Eleventh street, between First avenue and Avenue A, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by jumping into the North River at the foot of Twenty-eighth street. He was rescued and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

At 1:30 A. M. yesterday Henry Winters, of No. 3 Carlisle street, was stabbed in the lip and neck by August Sweeny during an altercation at No. 5 Carlisle street. Sweeny made his escape, and Winters had his wounds dressed at the Park Hospital and left for his home.

During an altercation yesterday between James Sullivan and Charles Welsh, cattle drovers, at the depot in One Hundred and Thirty-first street, the former stabbed the latter in the abdomen. Sullivan was arrested and locked up, and Welsh had his wound dressed by Dr. O'Leary, after which he went home.

Henry Cramer, a boy in the employment of F. W. Hambel, of No. 309 East Ninth street, was sent to pay a bill of $33 on Saturday. Instead of doing so he put the money in his pocket and went on a spree with it. He was arrested on Saturday night, and yesterday Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, held him for further examination.

Anthony Gillespie was employed, on Saturday, by Louisa Tietjen, of No. 70 Jackson street, to assist her in moving from one house to another. While pretending to be busily engaged in pulling a bedstead to pieces, she caught his hand in her pocket. The thief then ran away, but was pursued and captured by Officer Moran. Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Court yesterday, held him in $2,000 bail for trial.

George Wilson was seen by Julius Oppenheimer, of No. 115 First avenue, making his escape from the rear window of his store. He gave an alarm and pursued Wilson up First avenue. The latter ran into the arms of Officer Kenna. On searching the money-drawer of No. 115 First avenue it was found to have been robbed of $12 cash. Wilson was held in $1,000 bail yesterday by Justice Kasmire at Essex Market Police Court.

A. P. Messinger, the velocipedist, will on Saturday next ride a velocipede over a wire, 600 feet in length, stretched across the Harlem River at High Bridge from the bluffs, at an elevation of 100 feet above the surface of the water. From the saddle of the bicycle a trapeze bar will be suspended, the bar being about fifteen feet below the wire, and on this J. P. Hill, an acrobat, will execute a variety of gymnastic feats while being carried pendant across the water.

BROOKLYN.

Louis Starbuck, aged eighteen months, fell from the second-story window of No. 178 Oakland avenue, striking on his head on the flagging, and was instantly killed.

Luke Carroll, ten years, old, of No. 645 Atlantic avenue, while playing in the Sunday-school corner Atlantic and Vanderbilt avenues, fell out of the second-story window, and was fatally injured.

While sharpening knives yesterday evening, Joseph Daily, fifteen years old, in the employ of Michael Gressler, butcher, of No. 533 Bedford avenue, accidentally stabbed himself in the breast, inflicting a severe wound.

Edward McDonald, aged forty-six years, of No. 246 Sixth avenue, on entering the yard of his residence yesterday morning was attacked by his own watch-dog, which bit him three times in the arm and carried away a portion of his nose.

The corner-stone of St. Theresa's Catholic Church, corner of Classon avenue and Butler street, was laid by Bishop Loughlin yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. A large number of Catholic clergymen were present, and the various Irish societies of Brooklyn paraded in honor of the event.

Yesterday morning Webster & Co.'s silver-burnishing factory, on the third floor of No. 135 Front street, was damaged $5,000 by fire; insurance not known. The Brooklyn Brass and Copper Works, on the second floor, lost $500. The building, owned by John Duvall, was damaged $1,000; insurance not known.

LONG ISLAND.

The Presbyterian Church in Newtown, of which Rev. Mr. Knox is Pastor, is now undergoing extensive repairs and improvements, and will be closed in consequence for about six weeks, Mr. Knox meantime resting from his labors in the Catskills.

In connection with the extension of the North-side Railroad to Huntington, a project for the establishment of a steam ferry between that point and Norwalk, Conn., is now mooted. At present the only method of crossing the Sound at the place is by sail-boat, and it is believed that the completion of the railroad will make the ferry a necessity. It is thought that Norwalk, which is a manufacturing town, would in some respects constitute a better market than New-York for Long Island produce.

A very heavy thunder-storm, about three hours in duration, and accompanied by sharp and almost incessant lightning, passed over the middle section of Long Island on Saturday evening, raging with especial violence in the vicinity of Rockaway. At Woodsburg, on the Rockaway branch of the Long Island Railroad, the barn of Mr. George T. Hewlett was struck by lightning, about 6 o'clock, set on fire, and entirely consumed. It was filled with hay, grain, farming implements, &c., which were all lost, together with two valuable cows, which it was found impossible to rescue. The loss cannot fall far short of $3,000, and the insurance is but partial.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mrs. Jane Denyse, mother of Sheriff W. C. Denyse, in her eighty-sixth year, died on Saturday morning. She had resided sixty years on the island, and was descended from the oldest settlers.

The Dog ordinance of Edgewater provides for inflicting a fine of $10 upon the owner of any wicked or dangerous dog running at large. If the law were enforced, Edgewater would benefit to the amount of about $10,000, as it is estimated that there are at least 1,000 "wicked and dangerous" dogs loose there. The ordinance also provides that the owner of more than one dog shall pay $2 50 tax for each additional one.

NEW-JERSEY.

Cornelius Simpson, a brakeman on the Midland Railroad, had his leg crushed between two cars, yesterday afternoon, at the Newfoundland station. He was brought to Jersey City, and taken to the Charity Hospital.

William H. (alias "Butch") Morrow was arrested in Jersey City, yesterday morning, on a charge of picking pockets. Officer Garvin, on duty near the ferry, caught him in the act of robbing a drunken man named John Creighton. He was held for examination, and Creighton was detained as a witness.

Samuel W. Evans, aged forty-six, and residing on the corner of Palisade avenue and Elliott place, Jersey City, while walking through Newark avenue, near Cook street, yesterday, suddenly fell dead on the sidewalk. County Physician Stout was notified, and, on making an examination, found that heart disease was the cause of death.

SWISS MARRIAGE LAWS.

The Swiss Government finds it necessary to issue a special proclamation, bringing to the notice of all citizens, and especially of the cantonal administrations, the full bearing of that part of the revised constitution which deals with the law of marriage. There have been already, it is stated, numerous appeals made to the central authority under this article, which prescribes that no impediment whatever, founded on religious considerations, or on supposed want of means, is to be put in the way of those "about to marry," and which forbids any Government tax or fee on the ceremony. It also confers on the wife a share of her husband's settlement rights in his parish and canton; and, imitating the Scotch law, it legitimatizes children born before wedlock. Lastly, it renders legally recognizable marriage contracted by Swiss persons anywhere, if it be valid according to the *lex loci*. As certain cantonal governments have hitherto refused to recognize any such marriages when celebrated without previous sanction from the authorities of at least the husband's canton; while others have required caution money from those who had no real property, and continue to exact it even since the Constitution passed; and a few, again, have objected to acknowledging mixed marriages except under special ecclesiastical sanction; they are warned that all such obstructions are now illegal, advised that any deposits of money received since the 29th of May, when the Constitution came into force, should be restored, and further are informed that a special law is being prepared designed to carry out the intentions of the Constitutional act in full detail. As the first decided interference of the Central Government with cantonal practices under its new powers, this proclamation has made a considerable sensation in certain parts of Switzerland.

SUICIDE OF A MILLIONAIRE.

A NOTED CALIFORNIA CAPITALIST SHOOTS HIMSELF THROUGH THE HEART—NO CAUSE ASSIGNED.

From The San Francisco Chronicle, July 25.

The community was startled yesterday at the intelligence that William B. Bourn, the well-known capitalist and mining-stock operator, of California street, had committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol in the seclusion of his sleeping-room, at his elegant residence on Taylor street. About noon a young man named Engels, who is a nephew of Mr. Bourn, came rushing into the latter's office, No. 411 California street, and told some gentlemen there that his uncle had shot himself an hour before, and was then lying dead in his bath-room. As soon as the gentlemen had recovered from the shock they went at once to the house, No. 1,105 Taylor street, and found the body lying as the young man had described. Mr. Bourn's son, Willie B. Bourn, Jr., a young man of about twenty-one, was present, but his grief was so great, and his mind so unsettled, by the dreadful event, that it was with great difficulty that an intelligent account of the affair could be gathered.

Mr. Bourn's wife and daughters, three in number, were in the country on the family estate, near Napa, and the only persons in the house besides the servants were Mr. Bourn, his son and nephew, Mr. Engels, and the housekeeper, who is a little deaf. Mr. Bourn's room is the large front one on the second floor, commanding a magnificent view of the bay. It has an alcove, a private bath-room, and is luxuriously furnished. Mr. Bourn retired to rest on Thursday night apparently in perfect health and in his usual spirits. There was no noise during the night, and the two young men got up in the morning and had their breakfast at the usual hour. Mr. Bourn always had his breakfast in his room, or at a later hour, so, of course, his absence from the table was not noticed. It had long been the son's custom to visit his father in his bedroom about 9 o'clock in the morning, to see if he could do anything for him before going out.

Yesterday morning, as usual, he went in and went up to his bedside. Mr. Bourn greeted him affectionately, asked him how he had passed the night, and if he had had his breakfast, &c., and then asked if he was going out. The young man said he was. Mr. Bourn then said he would not get up for a while, as he had not slept well during the night, but he would like his son to go down and tell his nephew, who held a position there, that if he was wanted for anything before 11 o'clock he must come up and call him. The son pressed his father's hand and departed on the mission. That was the last seen of Mr. Bourn alive.

The departure of the son left the housekeeper the only person in the house besides the servants. They were engaged in their household duties, and, of course, did not offer to disturb Mr. Bourn. The old lady says, however, that once she went toward his room with the intention of calling him, as it was getting late, but as she saw the door open slightly and caught sight of one of his boots on the floor she concluded that he was dressing, and came away without making her presence known.

About 11 o'clock Mr. Bourn happened to be wanted at his office on some pressing business, and Mr. Engels at once started for home to tell his uncle to come down immediately. Arriving there, Mr. Engels asked if Mr. Bourn had yet arisen. The housekeeper shook her head, and then Mr. Engels bounded up the staircase and tapped on the chamber-door. He got no answer. He tapped again. Still no answer. Then he pushed the door open and looked in. Mr. Bourn's clothes lay on a chair, and the bed was unoccupied. Mr. Engels advanced a few steps until he commanded a view of the bath-room. To his horror and surprise, he saw lying on the floor of the latter room the body of his uncle, dressed only in a night-shirt, which was saturated with blood. The head lay toward the bath-room door, and the body was lying partially on the face, with one arm encircling the head. At the feet lay a large-sized navy revolver. The bath-tub was dry and there were no indications that Mr. Bourn intended using it or that he had any other object in going into it than to take his own life.

Mr. Engels aroused the servants, telling them by no means to go near the body until he summoned help, and then started down town to apprise Mr. Bourn's friends. The Coroner's office was at once notified, and the good Dr. Rice soon after went puffing up the hill to take charge of the body. Arriving there he gave permission to several friends of the family to remove the body from the bath-room, and then a critical examination was made of it in the Coroner's presence.

A large mirror hangs in the bath-room, and it was probable that before firing the shot Mr. Bourn had stood before it, calculating the exact spot in his anatomy most likely to prove fatal if pierced with a bullet. The night shirt was blackened and burned where the bullet entered, which was about an inch to the left of and above the navel. The wound was a terrible one, the bullet having gone clear through the body, in an upper direction, passing through the heart and just pushing out the skin near the spine. The pistol, which was found near Mr. Bourn's feet, was a large-sized navy revolver, of the Colt pattern. But one chamber was discharged. After the Coroner had examined the body carefully, he caused it to be dressed and laid on the bed, and then went out to summon a jury. Mr. Engels at once telegraphed to Mrs. Bourn to come home, and at 4 o'clock went up to Vallejo to meet her and to break the awful news as delicately as possible.

The reasons which impelled Mr. Bourn to self-destruction are completely enshrouded in mystery. He was a gentleman of enormous wealth, and could not have had financial embarrassments of a serious character, though he is known to have dealt largely in Ophir and other speculative stocks recently. He had a large and, so far as is known, an affectionate family, and, indeed, as the world goes, possessed everything to make him a happy man. By some of his friends, it is stated that a suicidal mania is hereditary in his family; that a brother, years ago, committed the same deed. By others, it is asserted that Mr. Bourn has been depressed for several weeks, and has, at times, behaved strangely on the street and toward his acquaintances in business circles. He was singularly nervous and fidgety in reference to stock matters, and it is supposed by his more intimate friends that, lying in bed yesterday morning, after his son had left him, he got to thinking of his various investments and became nervous almost to frenzy at the thought of losing largely in consequence of them.

Mr. Bourn was an old resident of California, and his estate is reputed to be worth all the way from $500,000 to $2,000,000.

THE AUSTRIAN POLAR EXPEDITION.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Eastern Budget*, writing on the 18th inst., says:

"Count Wilczek, President of the Polar Expedition Committee, received a letter from the Vienna Foreign Office on the 14th, acquainting him of the steps taken by the Government in order to obtain news of the fate of the expedition and transmit letters to its members. During the past year the efforts made with this object were, as is known, unsuccessful. It has now again been possible, on the approach of Summer and the whale fishery, to seek for traces of the Tegethoff by means of the ships starting for the Arctic seas. The 150 letters handed to the Foreign Office by Count Wilczek for the expedition have been sent to the Ambassadors in London and St. Petersburg, and also the Consular offices at Bergen, Tromsoë, Christiansand, San Francisco, and Honolulu. They were then distributed among the most trustworthy of the Captains who were about to proceed to the Polar Seas, and the latter have been instructed to communicate as quickly as possible any information they may obtain about the expedition to the Foreign Office at Vienna. Dispatches have already arrived from London, St. Petersburg, and Bergen, stating that the necessary steps have been taken to carry out the wishes of the Austrian Government in this matter. Russia, especially, has shown the greatest readiness to give all the assistance in her power. In the naval organ *Remeil Maritime*, and the *Messengers* of Cronstadt and Nicolaieff, which are mostly read by sea-faring men, an announcement has been published with the object of procuring as rapidly as possible every available information relative to the expedition. A similar announcement was published in the Government paper of Archangel. Two packets of letters were also sent to the commandant at Archangel, with a request that he should send them on by any trustworthy persons who might be about to start for the Polar seas. Unfortunately it was too late to send them from Archangel, but the Consulate at Edinburgh having ascertained that the Scotch vessel Diana was about to proceed to Nova Zembla, handed the packets to the Captain, who readily accepted them, and also took a store of provisions on board for the members of the expedition.

A LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND BREST.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

Following the example of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Baltimore and Ohio contemplate establishing a line of steamers between Baltimore and Brest. It is difficult to tell just what these powerful railroad corporations won't do. The Union Pacific thinks seriously of establishing a line across the Pacific, and take it altogether it looks as though both ocean and land transportation were finally to come into the hands of the railway corporations. Under the circumstances it would seem that the only way to prevent extortionate charges would be for the people everywhere, as they have done in Wisconsin, to take care through their Legislatures and the national Government that they are not imposed upon. With both ocean and land traffic under the control of a single irresponsible power we should be victims indeed. On the other hand it is a good thing to have another competing line of ocean steamers connecting with a great railroad. It facilitates and encourages immigration as well as having the effect of cheapening freights. The action of the companies having the termini of their roads at New-York and Philadelphia, where they connect with ocean lines in securing immigrant travel, has left the Baltimore and Ohio Road out in the cold in that particular. It now contemplates the establishment of the new line to Brest in order that it may get its share of a valuable business not only in passengers, but in freight. The further a railroad company extends its means of [illegible] people are off, provided prices can be [illegible] reasonable limits; and the only way for the [illegible] to keep them within these limits is by reserving corrective power in granting the charters and [illegible]serting their rights in regard to abuses of all kinds. This being understood, let the railroads extend from Dan to Bersheba, or from Labrador to Patagonia, and all under one corporation if it may happen so. They can do us no harm and great good. The main principle is to establish obedience to law. If the law proves unjust, the sense of honesty is strong enough among our people to repeal or amend it upon the production of satisfactory proofs.

STABBING AFFRAY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 2.—A serious, and perhaps fatal, stabbing affray occurred at Westfield, about eleven o'clock Saturday night, Joseph McClure, a mechanic, being stabbed by Elgin Sonbadger, an assistant surveyor. Sonbadger escaped.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 1.—The Print Cloths market during the past week was heavy, and prices were weaker at the close. The sales of the week amount to 59,000 pieces, upon the basis of 5⅝c., thirty days, for Extra 64x64 goods. At the close there were reports of offers to sell at 5½c. cash.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

In steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool.—J. De Speyr, Mrs. J. De Speyr, Miss Walker, Miss Day, Miss Saunders, Miss Schultz, J. J. Mackinnon, Mrs. Mackinnon, Rev. J. W. Walker, Robert Balfour, C. A. Forster, Louis Herancourt, Mr. Kies, Peter Smith, Mr. Westland, Dr. James Campbell, A. R. H. Ranson, Mr. Foster, John Henry Smith, Charles Kingston, Mrs. Charles Kingston, Miss S. J. Kingston, Miss Corale Kingston, Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Hewit, Mrs. Hewit, J. W. Russell, N. S. Palmer, Edwin Saunders, Mr. Yergens, Mrs. Yergens, C. Dinsmore, S. B. Robinson, Mr. Telford, G. Marler, W. H. Fuller, Mrs. W. H. Fuller, Miss Florence Fuller, Master Sam Fuller, Rev. Father Hune, Rev. Father Schels, C. B. Winn, Mr. Kimber, Mr. Hirsch, Mr. Frothingham, Rev. Mr. Desautels, O. Tempsey, J. Grenager, Robert Tate, Wm. Parkinson, W. L. Drumm, H. Carey, Wm. Bairdain, E. Bessinger, G. L. Bradley, A. G. Warfield, Jr., P. D. Sturges, Jas. J. McComb, Jr., A. Steigerwald, H. H. Truesdale, A. H. Schultz, C. V. Krull, John Pearce, E. W. Bliss, Miss McCune and maid, Miss Butler, C. W. McCune, Mrs. C. W. McCune, Wm. Habershaw, John Habershaw, Wm. Herbert, Mrs. Wm. Herbert, Jacob Cohen, J. B. Geddings, Mr. Kirchhuffer, H. G. Fraser, H. L. Robinson, G. E. Robinson, Henry Moto, James Walker, Obolenski Nicholas, Rev. Talbot Chambers, F. W. Townsend, Rev. J. C. F. Morson, Mrs. J. C. F. Morson, J. Dodd, Thos. Bainbridge.

In steam-ship Erin, from London.—Capt. Pareja, wife, infant, and nurse, Mrs. Franklin, Miss Kate Franklin, Chas. Franklin, Misses Jessie, Lizzie, and Louise Franklin, Mrs. Clark, Miss Magnusson, Wm. Maxfield, Russell Greenwood, E. M. Coleman, A. Hecht, H. B. Elliott, J. O. Morton and wife, J. Bradstreet, Mrs. Abercrombie, Mrs. M. Pillar, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols and two children, Louis Martin, Arthur Martin, Rosa Martin, Henry Weeks, Albert W. Weeks, J. J. Livesey, Walter E. Stokes, Misses Ada, Florence, and Gertrude Varley, Mrs. Criquillion, Mr. and Mrs. Nodon, Arnold Leplotenier, John Higgins, Capt. Whitmore, wife, and child, John Ross, John Dillon, H. Strachaner.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—Mrs. J. H. Rogers, Miss Lizzie Rogers, J. H. Rogers, Mrs. A. T. Smith and two children, Mrs. L. B. Fowler, Miss Sarah Hays, Mrs. John McDonough, Mrs. J. J. McDonough, two children, and nurse, Miss E. Nathans, W. T. Birch and wife, Mrs. S. Pease, Mrs. M. Hughes, Mrs. Cone and child, K. H. Eldrich, C. O. Thomas, C. G. Wheeler, E. Batty, J. C. Lhan, P. J. Powers, W. O. Price, M. Kaiser, W. L. Craig, John P. Dunn, Mrs. J. V. Watts, Capt. E. A. Watts, H. C. Hall.

In steam-ship Pembroke, from Cardiff.—Capt. Wm. Highler, Mrs. Young, Frank E. Young, Master Jos. A. Young, Mrs. Pengstone, Mrs. Jenkins, Samuel J. Davies, P. Anton Roeser.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:58 | Sun sets....7:14 | Moon rises.10:24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:32 | Gov. Island.12:21 | Hell Gate....1:47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Aug 2.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool July 23 and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and 88 cabin and 326 steerage passengers to R. J. Cortis. July 28, lat. 49 26, lon. 39 23, exchanged signals with bark City of Ottawa, (of Plymouth,) standing to the northward; 31st, lat. 42 49, lon. 60 48, passed an English bark, showing signal letters H M T R, bound W.

Steam-ship Erin, (Br.,) Andrews, London July 18, via Havre 21st, with mdse. and 225 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. July 30, lat. 41 36 N., lon. 58 20 W., passed a brig-rigged steam-ship, (supposed Eagle Line,) bound E.; 31st, lat. 41 32, lon. 59 40, a Guion steam-ship, do.; Aug. 1, lat. 40 54, lon. 67 13, a White Star steam-ship, do.; same date, 9:30 P. M., steam-ships The Queen, Samaria, and Republic, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Pembroke, (Br.,) Williams, Cardiff July 18, with mdse. and ten passengers to Archibald Baxter & Co.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Crowell, New-Orleans July 26, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steam-ship Atlas, (Br.,) Hamilton, Laguayra July 16, Puerto Cabello 18th, Curacoa 22d, Jacmel and Port-au-Prince 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Fortunato, (Ital.,) Razello, Genoa 46 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Alessandro Danovaro, (Ital.,) Traverso, Livorno 54 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Georgia, (Aust.,) Medinich, Cork 42 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Laro, (Aust.,) Fransovich, St Vincent, Cape Verde, June 4, in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Ocean, (Norw.,) Sorensen, Gloucester 44 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Curacoa, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, 15 ds., with skins, &c., to Jos. Foulke's Sons.

Brig Chas. A. Hoard, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Messenger, St. John's, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to Simpson & Shaw.

Brig Havana, Myer, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Alice, Montgomery, Truxillo, Mex., 19 ds., with hides, &c., to Eggers & Heinlein.

Brig L'Obligo, (Ital.,) Repetto, Genoa 54 ds., with empty barrels to Slocovich & Co.

Schr. Sidney Munsell, Silsby, Virginia.

Schr. Robert Knight, Milner, Virginia.

Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ada Doane, Nickerson, Baltimore, for Saybrook.

Schr. Rising Star, Coburn, Virginia.

Schr. A. C. Lyon, Jeffery, Baltimore.

Schr. Miranda, Hardy, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. A. A. Holton, Inglish, Corpus Christi 26 ds., with wool and hides to J. H. Brower & Co.; vessel to J. A. Patterson; sailed in company with schr. A. C. Leverett, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Juliet, Latham, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Sunbeam, Kiley, Providence, for Trenton.

Schr. T. Benedict, Crockett, Providence.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. John Rose, (of Brookhaven,) Howell, Para 23 ds., with old iron to A. Abbot.

Schr. S. J. Hoyt, Lyon, Baltimore.

Schr. Mattie B. Rulon, Green, Baltimore.

Schr. Emma Aery, Hall, Baltimore.

Schr. G. W. Anderson, Anderson, Richmond, Va.

Schr. H. J. Raymond, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Mary Jane, Baker, Virginia.

Schr. Quiver, Dunn, Virginia.

Schr. Burrow, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. California, Rockett, Montauk Point, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. E. B. Wharton, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. A. M. Acken, Young, New-Haven.

Schr. Lucy Baker, Ryder, Boston.

Schr. T. Dickenson, Babcock, Westerly.

Schr. E. F. Meaney, Lewis, Portland, Conn.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. H. E. Brown, Sackett, Millstone Point.

Schr. J. N. Ayres, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Larmartine, Gurney, Wareham.

Schr. Martha A., Price, St. John, N. B., with piling to order.

Schr. R. L. Kinney, Torry, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Julia Newell, Sheppard, Rockport, Me., with lime to Jas. Haviland.

BELOW.—Ships Celestial Empire, Stewart, from Liverpool June 26, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess; Washington, Chase, from Liverpool June 20, with mdse. to C. L. Wright & Co.; both spoken July 31, in lat. 41, lon. 67 30, by pilot-boat Pet, No. 9; bark Nordcap, (Nor.,) Osuldsend, from Londonderry June 24, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann, by pilot-boat William H. Aspinwall, No. 21.

Anchored at Hart's Island.—Brig Reporter, Ryder, Bangor, with lumber to order.

SAILED.—Steam-ship City of Richmond, for Liverpool, (not 1st.)

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—Arr. yesterday schr. Annie B. Krauss, from Boston.

Arr. to-day steamers America, from Savannah; Falcon, from Charleston; Vineland, from New-York; Richard Willing, from Philadelphia.

Cld. yesterday steamers Saragossa, from Savannah; T. J. Cochran, for Newbern; Wm. Woodward, for New-York; Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia; schrs. Nellie, for Nassau; Enos B. Phillips, for Boston; Lamaine, for Boston; Lottie Beard, for New-Bedford.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Arr. steamer Wm. Crane, Howes, from Baltimore; schrs. John F. Manson, Manson, from Baltimore; Edwin A. Stevens, Chase, from Hoboken; Annie Murchie, Gibbs, from Brunswick, Ga. Below, brig Kaluna; schrs. E. Sinnickson, J. M. Eldridge, and E. R. Kirk. Sld. yesterday, steamers Lancaster, Alhambra, John Hopkins, Norman, and General Whitney.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 2.—Arr. steamer Columbia, from New-York. Sld. steamer Flag, for Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Cld. steamers United States, for Elizabeth, N. C., and Clara, for Auburn; bark Horace Scudder, for Trieste; schrs. J. W. Wilson, for Charleston: Jacob Birdsall, for Richmond; Sarah Lavina, for Norfolk; Salisbury, for Washington; J. G. Babcock, for do.; A. T. Cohen, for Alexandria; Ann S. Cannon, for Providence; Emma M. Fox, for New-London; Reading Railroad No. 48, for do.; Reading Railroad No. 47, for Norwich; Reading Railroad No. 84, for do; Samuel Carlton, for Nantucket; Webster Kelly, for Newburyport; Caroline Young, for Cambridgeport; Mair and Cranmer, for Boston; J. H. Moore, for do; J. W. Woodruff, for do.; Sallie B., for do.; Daniel Webster, for do.; N. S. Jerrell, for do.; Charles Lawrence, for do.; Charlie and Willie, for Portsmouth; E. E. Peeker, for Savannah.

Arr. barks E. H. Duval, from Bremen; Golden West, from Buenos Ayres; brigs A. B. Patterson, from Laguayra; Sagua, from Sagua; Alice Lea, from Charleston; schrs. Mary F. Carson, from Savannah; Mair and Cranmer, from Boston; Ocean Traveller, from New-Bedford; Ann S. Cannon, from Somerset. Arr. Aug. 2, steam-ship Vindicator, from New-York; bark Giovanni, from Bona.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 2.—Arr. steamer Huntsville, from New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 2.—The Williams & Guion steam-ship Wisconsin, Capt. Beddoe, from New-York July 25, arr. here at 10 P. M.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The White Star steam-ship [illegible] from New-York July 25, for Liverpool, passed [illegible] at 11 o'clock this evening.

THE SIMONDS MANUFACTURING CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CULVER & SIMONDS' IMPROVED HOT-WA[illegible]
HOT-AIR FURNACES, ELEVATED AND LO[illegible]
RANGES, REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, &C.
NO. 50 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.